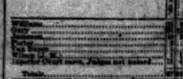

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. NO. 82.

FOREIGN.

The Investment of Paris.

A Sortie in Heavy Force Repulsed by the Prussians.

Prussian Cannon Command the Southern Portion of the City.

The Country Around Scoured by Prussian Cavalry.

The Prussian Plan of Campaign.

Account of the Late Prussian Repulse at Toul.

Letter From Bismark on the Means and Conditions of Peace.

Political Dissension Increasing in Paris.

Nothing Known as to the Result of Favre's Mission.

Russia Said to be Preparing for a War With Turkey.

Fearful Ravages of the Vomito in Southern Spain.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Private despatches report a severe battle, yesterday, south of Paris. The French, in heavy columns, made the attack, but were repulsed, with great loss.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Prussian guns at Sceaux now command the southern part of Paris. The Prussians have avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundary, as much time would have been lost in carrying it.

A railroad is finished around the Paris fortifications.

Arrangements are made at Lille whereby the complete inundation of the surrounding country can be effected in twelve hours. This means that that defense will be resorted to on the approach of the Prussians.

Large quantities of grain, which had been collected around Paris, was recently burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the Prussians.

The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, eighteen [illegible] southwest of Versailles. No Prussians are [illegible] anywhere within the department of the Aube.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

OSTEND, Sept. 23.—Despatches from the German camp before Paris state that the capture of 3,000 of the Garde Mobile at Versailles and the occupation of Sevres by the Prussian garrison is confirmed.

It is reported from Namur that the locks on the canal of the Marne have been repaired. The Prussians compelled 4,000 of their prisoners to labor on the reparation.

The railway to Rouen from Paris has been occupied by the French military. From beyond Nantes to Rouen all stations are surrounded with palisades, provided with loopholes for musketry, and the road will be defended resolutely.

The Uhlans are reported to be at Beaugency, on the Loire, and at Mesnars la Ville. At the former place, the streets being narrow and the houses high and of stone, a small force of them was cut off in town by hasty barricades, and compelled to surrender.

In view of possible emergencies, the General Post Office will be removed to Pau, and the government is preparing to remove at the shortest notice to Toulouse, should Tours be seriously menaced.

A New York *Tribune* courier reports a conversation with a Prussian staff officer, who laughs at the idea of Paris standing a long siege. They declare they know the vulnerable points. They can force to a surrender, if permitted, in a short time.

Versailles and St. Germain were taken without a show of resistance. He made his way out of Paris repeatedly, but was turned back by the Prussian patrols. Finally he passed a picket on the St.-Germain road, and reached the headquarters. He was notified by the chief of the Crown Prince's [illegible] Bismarck, that he was the last person who would be allowed to pass. He was asked curiously how he got through the lines, and told he could not return without the permission of the Crown Prince, or the King himself. They mean to enforce Bismark's intimation to the Embassys, that no communication whatever will hereafter be permitted between Paris and the world outside.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRUSSIAN FORCES.

TOUL, Sept. 22.—The following dispatches are bulletined here:

SOUPPES, Sept. 22.—A large Prussian force has entered Fontainebleau and made a requisition for 10,000 francs.

The Prussians are marching on Nemours, and a detachment is going toward Orleans.

RAMBOUILLET, Sept. 22.—The enemy has disappeared from Dourdan and Arpagon, and is moving to Limours.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "The enemy occupy all the heights overlooking the Seine from Bellevue to Montretout. Nothing now prevents them crossing the Seine, rebuilding the bridges and bombarding the city both from the heights of Montretout and even nearer, since the fire from the ramparts is obstructed by buildings and trees.

Trochu was at Sevres this morning. The bridge there and Grand Jotte were blown up by his order.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM BISMARK.

A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin the following letter from Bismark on the means and conditions of peace, dated Meaux, Sept. 16:

"Your Excellency is familiar with the circular which M. Jules Favre has addressed to the foreign representatives of France, in the name of the men for the present holding power in Paris, and who call themselves Le Government le Defence Nationale. I have learned, simultaneously, that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mission to the foreign courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor on the one side to create the belief in the love of peace by the present Parisian Government, and on the other side request the intervention of the neutral powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of her victories, and make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present Parisian government to make peace, so long as it continues, by its language and its acts at home, to excite the passions of the people, and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany and unacceptable to France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace, for which the people should be prepared by calm words and in terms corresponding with the gravity of the situation. If we are to believe that negotiations for peace with us are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guarantees for our conditions of peace could be meant seriously only on the supposition that we lack military and political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. Moreover, the hope entertained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or material intervention of the neutral powers in favor of France, prevents the French people from seeing the necessity of peace. [illegible] We are far from any inclination to mix in the internal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever government we may have to negotiate, are wholly independent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defence against a violent and hostile neighbor. The unanimous voice of the German Government, and the German people demand that Germany shall be protected by better boundaries than we have had hitherto against the dangers and violence we have experienced from all French Governments for centuries. As long as France remains in possession of Strasbourg and Metz, so long is its offensive strategically stronger than our defensive, so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Strasbourg, in the possession of France, is a gate always wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Germany Strasbourg and Metz obtain a defensive character. In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors of France, and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land so often threatened by it. [illegible]

us of a want of moderation if we insist on this just and equitable demand. Your Excellency will make these views your own, and advocate them in discussions.

(Signed) BISMARK.

The above is a circular addressed to the North German representatives abroad.

THE PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—A writer in *La France* gives the following as the Prussian plan of campaign, and claims to have the facts from unerring authority: The advance on Paris was regulated with mathematical exactness, so as to bring several German army corps around the capital by the 15th of September. Then Paris was to be turned on the north, cutting off communication on that side with Tours, the seat of the provisional government. From Versailles, the Prussian headquarters, they were to harass Paris until it surrenders. Metz, Strasbourg, and Toul still hold out and present at least a fortnight's task. Meanwhile the Germans will detach two corps to Lyons, Havre, and Cherbourg, and send flying columns throughout the country in all directions for forage. Seventy-five thousand fresh cavalry for that service are now expected from Germany.

"A portion of the programme has already been realized. The writer affirms further that the Prussian General Steinmetz was degraded because of the heavy losses inflicted on his army by Marshal Bazaine."

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A special correspondent in London telegraphs the particulars of the preliminary meeting between Favre and Bismark, in the Chateau of Ferriere. Bismark received the French Minister with great courtesy, and opened the subject of peace negotiations at once. No result was reached, but, in the course of the discussion, Favre asserted that the Provisional Government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the Constituent Assembly reject the treaty that might be agreed upon. He also declared that the commanders at Metz and Strasbourg would obey any orders his government might issue to them.

In London there were some expectations that peace would be concluded on the basis of the temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine by the Prussians, and by the surrender of Metz and Strasbourg. In commercial circles, however, hope of peace is nearly abandoned. Prussia will insist on terms which no French government at present would dare to accede to.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Berlin, of yesterday's date, saying that Bismark and Jules Favre were closeted all day and Thursday, the former insisting on a meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify the treaty. Favre conceded an indemnity for the cost of the war, the surrender of a part of the fleet, the dismantling of Metz and Strasbourg, and possibly other fortresses.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent says newspaper files are received, including those of the *Journal Official*, *Debats*, *Temps*, *Rappel*, *Liberte*, *Soir*, *Gaulois*, *Figaro*, *Moniteur Libre*, and many others, of the 20th and 21st of September, with three days' later news. Picard's paper, the *Electeur Libre*, announces conspicuously the departure of Jules Favre on Sunday, at 6 in the morning, adding that "the Vice President of the government for the national defence could not take such a step without a certainty of being received in a manner worthy of France, and with well-founded hope of a good result. We reckon accordingly on the result as being in immediate conformity with our wishes. Lord Lyons would not have aided, nor would Jules Favre have quitted his post merely to be deceived. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that an armistice will be concluded, and an early and honorable peace follow, as France will accept no other."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The continuance of the negotiations between Favre and Bismark inspires confidence in a successful conclusion of their efforts. Were their views irreconcilable it is justly argued that there would have been a rupture between them before this.

POLITICAL DISSENSIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The New York *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, writing on Tuesday, says: "The attacks on government continue, and are, if possible, more bitter now that we are all shut up together. Some of the Red organs, the *Réveil* for instance, insists that there shall be no peace on any terms; that the war must go on at all hazards until victory is won. These same people insist on a clean sweep of the public offices, so that the whole of the administrative body employed under the Empire, the rank and file, as well as the heads of departments, shall give place to new men. How [illegible] government possible under such conditions? [illegible] of the last importance that the government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare they shall not make peace on any terms; who reproach the Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to [illegible] for an equal division of food among us, and [illegible] embarrass the government with disturbances. If anything goes wrong these are the people to be feared. The government are doing their very best, but the Reds are getting louder and louder each day. In their dissatisfaction they threaten seriously to hamper the government, and it may be that before long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians a lesser evil than their supremacy.

PARIS PROVISIONED.

"We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. The government fixes the price of meat, which is as cheap, I dare say, as in New York. It is not yet more than twenty cents a pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited. For wine, the Prussians outside may envy us.

PARIS HEALTHY.

"The city seems unusually healthy. Even the small-pox has disappeared, or, at least, we hear nothing of it. People forget to be ill in the midst of war.

FAVRE'S VISIT TO BISMARK.

"We are waiting in no little excitement the return of Favre from the Prussian Headquarters, but those well-informed have slight hopes of his success."

THE FIGHT AT CHATILLON.

Another correspondent writes, on Tuesday: "The fight of yesterday, at Chatillon, was anything but satisfactory. It appears that, originally, General Trochu, having reviewed his forces, determined to defend Paris without the help of an army outside. He made up his mind to give up all the strong places beyond the line of the forts, when suddenly came Ducrot, from Sedan, in the guise of a peasant. Here was a General fit to be trusted with the command outside of Paris. Ducrot should have an army of 50,000 men to defend certain heights. They came to a trial yesterday, and the most important incident of the day was the flight of the Zouaves, the boasted Zouaves, without firing a shot. They ran into Paris amid execrations and hooting. They have been arrested in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or, at least, make good examples of them in the Champs de Mars. The Young Mobiles did better. They stood their ground, but the result of all is, that the army of Ducrot has returned behind the forts, and General Trochu falls back on his original idea of defending Paris by itself.

LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Louis Blanc writes, on the 19th, from Paris: "They have been fighting to-day all round Paris, with alternations of success and disadvantage. The city is full of spirit, and yet calm. The National Guard has shown itself resolute, and the Guarde Mobiles, coming from all parts of the country, display that careless gayety so characteristic of the French. We are sad, yet hopeful. Don't suppose we expect to escape from the consequences of a war into which we have been dragged in spite of ourselves. We desire peace on equitable and honorable conditions. If we cannot have that, we are ready to accept war to the knife."

PREPARATIONS TO REPEL AN ASSAULT.

Another correspondent writes, on the same: "The Champs Elysees are lined with cavalry and infantry. Flying artillery is near all the gates. Americans, with all other foreigners now here, will leave for Tours if the bombardment begins. Demi-lunes are erected before the gates, the sides of which are lined with boards, covered with spikes and crests, with rows of stakes, to which wires are fastened. In front of the fortifications, a zone has been cleared for a few hundred yards. Beyond that, houses and trees afford shelter enough to the enemy. The guns on the works are mostly of a light character."

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Prussians in Lunette No. 53 at Strasbourg, which had been abandoned by the French, became objects of a terrible fire. Many German lives were lost, including commander Gultzow.

The Manchester *Examiner* says: "General Ulrich, commander of Strasbourg, is strongly inclined to surrender the city, but the wounded soldiers and citizens are unanimously opposed to it. The Germans have armed the captured lunettes, Nos. 52 and 53, with mortars. Other batteries have been erected on the heights. The German loss on Thursday was one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty men wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Telegrams are posted in the newsrooms here reporting that the theatre of Strasbourg was set on fire by a shell, and two hundred persons, who had taken refuge in the building, the majority of them women, were burned to death. Also, that private residences in the city have been broken into and plundered by a mob. The reports are not confirmed from other sources, and are entitled to little or no credit.

MONTMEDY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special to the New York *Telegram* says: Advices from Montmedy give a description of the attack thereon, and state that the resistance of the garrison equalled anything in the history of the war. The siege can only be described as a blockade strictly maintained by 12,000 men, occasionally protesting against the garrison holding out longer by firing a few rounds at the fortress from heavy guns. There is very little probability of the garrison surrendering, as prisoners report that supplies are constantly received from the outside, despite the investment.

THE SITUATION AT METZ.

Another balloon from Marshal Bazaine's headquarters at Metz has fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained 127 letters. From these it seems that butcher's meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horseflesh. There is great plenty of provisions other than meat.

THE PRUSSIAN REPULSE AT TOUL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The New York *World's* special at Tours telegraphs full confirmation of the report of the Prussian repulse before Toul on Monday night. The Prussian attack was general and made in two columns, one from the line of the Meuse, and the other from the line of the Moselle. The fighting was very severe. The fire of the garrison was sustained and irresistible, particularly at the Moselle gate, and the loss of the Prussians so severe, that with daybreak they were in full retreat on all sides. Active prosecution of the siege has been abandoned. A Prussian force has been left in position on the heights of Dommartin and [illegible], and another near Vaucouleurs and [illegible], but the larger part of the investing body has left for the army before Paris.

RUMORS IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The *Tribune's* Paris special writes: "It is said that General Trochu intends to cut into Paris all the houses which are now outside [illegible]

[illegible]

which inaugurates the siege of Paris, and which must now be terminated by victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or by defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

"The élan of the Garde Mobile is unquestionable. The resolution of the National Guard is not less firm because less boisterous.

"The provinces and communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three communes have already subscribed [illegible], and thirteen others [illegible] toward the national defence.

"The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day; fewer people are in them; more shops are closed; more soldiers are out, and fewer women. The people grow sérieux. At 10 p.m. the cafes are rigorously closed, and by 11 the boulevards are deserted. Ambulances, with wounded soldiers, are continually passing, and we hear grim rumors of houses and whole streets being mined. Carriages passing the line of the fortifications are forbidden to go off the walk for fear of occasioning explosions. The dread of spies has not yet died out; each man looks at his neighbor with suspicion.

"Yesterday morning the most curious sign of the siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the English Embassy. There was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg-ste-Honore, and that there might be no mistake, a great black board was put up to inform the public that 'This is the English Embassy.' Also a similar board on the garden side, facing the Champs Elysees, and similarly all foreign embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with the Stars and Stripes that met me in every street, gave a vivid idea of the regard with which the French capital is held by Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents. The red cross flags of the Society for the Wounded are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded, he may hang out the red cross flag. Among all the flags the American is the favorite, and Washburne is perhaps the most popular man in Paris."

Reports from Ferrieres, France, via Berlin, says all discipline is vanishing at Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot officers.

APPEAL FOR THE GERMAN WOUNDED.

The appeal of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Germany for aid to the wounded, says: "In the battle-fields of France, Germany has awakened to the proud consciousness of her unity and of her might. This great gain, will, I trust, forever exert its influence in cementing our country together; but our enthusiastic exultation must be alloyed with deep sorrow and mourning. The flower of the youth of Germany have fallen for the Fatherland. Many heroic leaders of our armies have bought victory with their precious blood. The heart shrinks from estimating the still greater number of those who have been deprived henceforth of the ability to earn a livelihood." The Crown Prince concludes with an earnest appeal to all Germany to come forward and contribute largely and abundantly to this work.

SWINDLING UNEARTHED.

One of the journals states that Magne, formerly Minister of Finances, writing privately to a friend assured him that he had, a short time before the change in the Government, paid upon receipts presented for over one million chassepots and three hundred thousand other guns. As these guns have never been seen, it shows the extent to which swindling was carried on under the old regime.

ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Although the French Constituent Assembly [illegible] elected on the 2d of October, it will be a fortnight or three weeks before the vote will be reached as to the form of government. It is not probable that there will be a cessation of hostilities if a vote is cast.

CURIOUS LETTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A number of the *Rappel*, received from Paris, contains two private letters, purporting to have been written by a female named Marguerite Bellanger, said to have been on intimate terms with Napoleon, confessing that the illegitimate child whose paternity she had attempted to fix on the Emperor, was his own. These letters are addressed to the Emperor, as follows:

"CHER SEIGNEUR: I have not written to you since your departure, fearing that I might offend; but, after the visit of Monsieur Devienne, I think you ought to write. In the first place, I beg of you not to scorn me, for without your esteem I know not what will become of me. Secondly, I beg your pardon. I have been guilty, it is true; but, I assure you, I was in doubt myself. Tell me, *cher seigneur*, if there is any way I can redeem my fault. I will not shrink from anything. If an entire life of devotedness will regain your esteem, it is at your service. There is no sacrifice that you could demand that I am not ready to undertake, if necessary to your peace of mind. I will exile myself. Say but the word, and I will leave. My heart is so full of gratitude for all the good you have conferred upon me that to suffer for you would be a happiness. Do not doubt my sincerity and depth of love. I would also beg that you send a few lines in reply to the address of Madame Bellanger, Rue De Lesary, Commeneville, Boraier, near Saumur. Awaiting a reply, accept, *cher seigneur*, my adieux.

"Yours, entirely devoted and very unfortunate,
"MARGUERITE."

These letters were found among the secret correspondence, marked "*lettres à garder*."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Prussians are apparently preparing to move on Orleans, which has been evacuated by the French.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—Newspaper files and letters arrive spasmodically from Paris.

General Cluseret has been recalled from the South, as he is thought to encourage dissatisfaction and disorder among the people.

There is an immense supply of cartridges at Lyons.

Dispatches from that city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners who escaped while *en route* to Germany under guard of French soldiers. Many more managed to reach Toul.

Captured balloons at Paris are still in active use, enabling the military authorities to keep sharp watch of the movements of the Prussians.

M. Thiers, before leaving Tours for Vienna, passed the night with Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister.

The road from Paris to Orleans is gorged with all sorts of vehicles, mainly loaded with the effects of Paris refugees.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

The safety of Tours is threatened, as the Uhlans are at Orleans and Blois.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—Effective military measures have been taken for the protection of Orleans and Tours.

No news is received here from Paris. The people and journals seem to accept its absence as a matter of course.

It is reported that the Prussians are withdrawing their forces from other points to concentrate them around Paris. Their cavalry is in incessant motion. Numberless squads of Uhlans patrol the country for miles around the capital in every direction, their main object being to cut off all communications, but Paris will surely hold out, and will proceed to hold elections for a Constituent Assembly, even under the sabres of the Prussians.

A corps of Spanish guerillas is forming at Toulouse to assist in the defence of the country.

Minister Gambetta has sent a Prefect to take charge of the Department of the Haut-Rhin.

Valentin, the Prefect recently appointed to the Department of Bas-Rhin, has succeeded in entering Strasbourg.

The inhabitants of Sevres, at the approach of the Prussians, sent out a deputation to sue for protection. It is said they were actuated equally by fear of violence of the Reds and anxiety to get rid of the imperial functionaries.

At Beauvais, the excitement of the citizens on the approach of the enemy became a panic.

Senor Orense is endeavoring to form a Spanish Legion for the French service.

"The *Journal Officiel* of the 20th, published a decree abrogating Article 75 of the constitution and all other laws exempting public functionaries from prosecution; a decree authorizing the organization, without the usual formalities, of insurance companies against losses by the siege; a decree of the government in regard to the state of siege in Algeria; an appeal from Gambetta to the citizens, announcing that the supreme moment has arrived, and warning them against panics like the present one, and exhorting the people to remain unmoved, since the Court Martial just appointed to try cowards and deserters, who spread lies and disorder, will protect the public safety, and a notification that the government will take energetic measures against the butchers disobeying laws regulating the sale of meat. The Prefect of Police orders every liquor shop closed.

A battalion of volunteer journalists has left the city. Three thousand signified their intention of joining, but only six hundred started.

The Prefect of Rouen has published a notification contradicting the statement that the Prussians invaded Normandy.

The railroad at Havre receives no more merchandise for transportation.

A despatch from Cuxhaven states that a steamer loaded with torpedoes blew up accidentally, killing the Captain, four of the crew, and four Landwehr officers on a visit to the vessel.

It is stated from Tours to-night that intelligence has arrived from Paris that the mob has commenced pillaging the hotels which were deserted by the owners, and the silver, furniture, and pictures have been taken.

Balloons filled with letters will be despatched regularly from Paris.

The Bank of France is closed, and a hundred National Guards stationed in the building.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Yesterday a conflict occurred, in the Leonine part of the city, between the Italian soldiers and the mob.

The Pope subsequently asked General Cadorna for a guard, in order to insure his personal safety. The General immediately sent troops for that purpose.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Rome is now completely occupied by Italian troops.

The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard, composed of his late troops of Italian birth. All the rest of his army has been disbanded.

Popular demonstrations of approval continue throughout the kingdom. It is thought that the plebiscite will take place on Monday.

The prisoners taken by the Italians, on the capitulation of the army, number about [illegible] consisting of 4,000 Italians and [illegible]

[illegible]

of Germany of possessing these fortresses, which are now a perpetual menace. In the second note Bismark repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says: "If Strasbourg and Metz remain in French hands, the offensive of France overpowers the defensive of Germany. These material guarantees alone will give peace, while France retaining these places will always consider a truce as enabling her to choose her own time for the revival of hostilities. Germany asks only passive strength to resist such attacks."

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The city is agitated by news of a threatened revolt in Poland. Communications have been forwarded to the Russian Government on the question, and steps will be taken at once to crush any attempt at an outbreak which may occur.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times*, to-day, says the proclamation of the French Republic has turned American sympathy to the French side, but neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is sacrificing the German vote to this sentiment.

Jacob Bright, member of Parliament for Manchester, last evening made a speech to his constituents, taking a resumé view of the war and its results upon the progress of humanity.

Notwithstanding the blockade of the Baltic ports, forty-four ships have entered Swinemunde since the 2d of September.

Palikao is with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. Count Benedetti is at Brussels, where the Princess Mathilde is, at the Grand Hotel.

During the session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Major Saunders presented a paper on the physical geography of America, emigration, and increase of the cotton production. The paper was highly appreciated, especially the recommendation to establish branches of the supply association in the Southern States. The newspapers also strongly approve the scheme.

[Special Despatch to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Paris *Rappel* has an article very abusive of England for refusing to take part in mediation.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Charles Hugo, in the *Rappel*, writes: "When John Bull hears Denmark's death rattle and cries of rage from France, whose sinister scoundrels have handed over defenceless to savages, but who will liberate himself, he swallows his beefsteak and drinks his porter, saying with a profound sigh, 'I regret that my friends are being swallowed up.'"

The *Times* says: "England, Germany, and America, if united in a determination to secure the peaceful progress of both continents, might shape the destinies of the human race."

It is reported that there is to be a change in the British Admiralty. Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Board, is about to retire, on account of ill health, and will be succeeded by Lord Northbrook or Mr. Stansfeld.

[Special Despatch to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The announcement that Senator Morton is to be sent to England to replace Motley is regarded unfavorably here, as the present juncture requires a man at the head of our legation of thorough experience in European affairs, and of diplomatic training. The United States can exercise important influence in favor of Republican France in the present crisis. A man like General Dix is required to meet the exigencies of the occasion. Napoleon's English organ, *La Situation* and the London *Figaro*, are endeavoring to make capital for the fallen dynasty by publishing alleged declarations of the Emperor and his consort, that neither will recognize any Prussian agency or interference between them and the French people.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The vomito is spreading rapidly in the seacoast towns.

Most intense excitement exists at Barcelona, and other cities on the Mediterranean coast, regarding the vomito. The disease is of a violent type, and is spreading rapidly. More than a thousand cases are reported in Barcelona alone. Four hundred resulted fatally. Seventy thousand people have fled from the city, and business is prostrated. The disease was brought from Cuba in the steamer Maria Pia.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 23—5 p.m.—A Berlin telegram, to be received cautiously, has the following startling intelligence: Russia is in motion to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles. A war between the Czar and the Sultan is imminent.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Captain Nino, with 80 soldiers, attacked the insurgents at Escondido Hills, and killed five.

Several skirmishes have lately occurred near Santo Spirito and Santa Cruz, but no important advantages have been gained by either party.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The vomito is not raging with unusual violence for this season of the year. It prevails to a considerable extent among the seamen in the harbor, but slightly elsewhere. The Board of Health and physicians report the cholera decreasing. The mortality among Americans, during the summer, was small, but there were many deaths among the British seamen on coal vessels.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Ohio—Speech of General Beatty at Mansfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 23.—General Beatty addressed a Republican meeting here to-night, on the tariff question. He took middle ground between the extreme high protectionists and the extreme free traders, and reviewed Mr. Hubbell's record, showing that he voted for all the high-tariff measures, land-grabbing schemes, and monopolies, of which the Democracy complain, as well as for emancipation, reconstruction, and all the Republican war measures, and argued that a man who now, for the sake of office, has abandoned the well-grounded principles of a lifetime, was not fit to receive the suffrages of the people for a responsible position. He expressed strong sympathies with the German people against the adventurer and trickster Napoleon, and hoped that, from the confusion in the Old World, republican governments might arise, and kingly prerogatives be overthrown. He was enthusiastically applauded throughout, and three cheers were given for him at the close.

Republican Rally at Warsaw, Ind.—Speech of Vice President Colfax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 23.—The Colfax meeting in this place to-day was an immense success. Fully ten thousand people assembled to hear the speech of the Vice President. The stand was most beautifully decorated, and although no attempt was made to get up what is called a rally, the whole surrounding country seemed to be present *en masse*. Mr. Colfax made one of his happiest efforts. After the speaking was over, Mr. Colfax, after receiving the congratulations of many who were present, left on an engine for Goshen on his way to speak at Lagrange to-night.

Republican Mass Meeting at Winona, Minn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Sept. 23.—A mammoth mass meeting was held this evening at which the Hon. M. H. Donnell, candidate for Congress in the First District, made the opening speech of his campaign. He was followed by Hon. L. S. Wilkinson, Governor Austin, Senator Ramsey, and Mr. Windom. There was immense enthusiasm. The tariff was very severely handled.

A party has sprung up in St. Paul in opposition to Wm. Windom and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Democratic Canvass in the Fifth Wisconsin District.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 23.—Anton Klaus, of Green Bay, nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congressman from the Fifth District, refuses to accept the nomination. The Democratic Committee are holding an inquest, to-day, to determine on some plan of action. The nomination had previously been tendered to about a dozen prominent Democrats, but all refused. Sawyer will undoubtedly be elected by 5,000 majority.

General Logan at Geneseo—His Future Appointments.

GENESEO, Sept. 23.—John A. Logan spoke here last evening, in Sawyer's Hall. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity long before the speaker appeared, with eager listeners, and who, to judge from the loud and frequent applause, were well satisfied with both the speaker and his speech. The General will address the people at Kewanee to-morrow evening, September 24.

Senatorial Nominations at Lacon, Ill.

PEORIA, Sept. 23.—This Senatorial District nominated, at Lacon, yesterday, Hon. L. H. Kerr, of Peoria, and Mark Banks, of Marshall. Both are in the Ingersoll-Oglesby interest. The feeling is very bitter.

Congressional Nomination.

TROY, Sept. 23.—J. Thomas Davis has been nominated by the Republicans for Congress, over Turner, the present member.

The Nebraska United States Senatorship.

OMAHA, Sept. 23.—The candidates for the United States Senatorship have been narrowed to General Thayer and ex-Governor Saunders.

OHIO.

Fatal Accident in a Planing-Mill at Salem.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, Sept. 23.—Last evening a man named Judson Callahan, employed at the Salem planing-mill and sash factory, was almost instantly killed. He was engaged in shifting the belt on the main shaft, and was using a stick to move the belt on the pulley, when the stick was struck by the arm of the pulley and thrust into his heart, killing him instantly. Deceased was a young married man.

Fatal Fall of a Building.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The joists of a building erecting in Miami City, Ohio, gave way yesterday, precipitating the workmen to the cellar, 20 feet. Charles Goetz and Michael Wickley were badly hurt, the former fatally. Three others were more or less injured.

Fires.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The Home for Friendless Women was destroyed by fire, yesterday afternoon, with a loss of about $15,000. The insurance amounts to $7,000, so that the loss is only [illegible]. It was the work of an incendiary, and suspicion fastens upon one of the inmates, who, it is reported, threatened to burn the building a few hours previous. The Board of Trustees met this morning, and resolved to build again immediately.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The planing mill of Smith & Laramie, at Leroy, burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; little insurance.

TROY, Sept. 23.—Gibbons, McCormick & Young's [illegible], Sand Lake, was set on fire this morning and destroyed. Loss, $15,000; covered by insurance.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton Appointed Minister to England.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Nearly all the morning papers having printed the announcement of the appointment of an English Minister, the State Department concluded to let it be known, and sent forward a formal notice of the appointment to the press about noon. It appeared that the wrong initials had been furnished, and a telegram to that effect soon reached the Department, whereupon it became necessary to send a second communication to the press correcting the first. The commission of Senator Morton has been made out.

CORRECTION.

A late paragraph, for the benefit of soldiers applying for pensions, was in error. No law passed at the last session extending the time for such application, but the time for filing claims for additional bounty was extended to next December. By law, all who served two years are entitled to $50, and those who served three, to $100. Those who were disabled from wounds received in the line of duty, are entitled to full bounty, without regard to time.

PROPOSED RESIGNATION.

Mahlon Chance, Consul at Nassau, now in this city, contemplates resigning if the prospect of yellow fever appearing at his post continues until November.

THE NORTH CAROLINA EXPEDITION.

Two companies of United States soldiers sent from this city to aid Colonel Kirk's forces in North Carolina previous to the late election in that State, have been ordered back, and are expected to arrive this evening. The loss during the campaign was one man shot in the leg by a soldier of Kirk's command.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

A man calling himself O'Gary, and professing to be a member of a firm in Chicago, Ill., was arrested in Alexandria last night upon a charge of being a suspicious character, and for obtaining money under false pretences. He was arraigned before Justice Mayace, and committed for further examination.

[To the Associated Press.]

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S DISTINCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There is the best authority for saying there is no truth in the published statement that Fish has explicitly instructed Mr. Washburne that he can do nothing whatever to mitigate the sufferings of the expelled Germans. Mr. Washburne, under instructions and permission of the State Department, has afforded relief and mitigated the sufferings of many thousand Germans expelled from Paris. The limit of his efforts in that direction has been only his capacity of physical efforts and labor.

FAIRS.

The Warren County Fair at Monmouth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 23.—To-day is the fourth day of the Warren County Fair, and the attendance is still great, though there are not as many people on the ground as yesterday. Since yesterday I have interviewed some of the officers of the society and find I was too meagre in my report. There were not less than 8,000 on the grounds instead of 5,000, as reported yesterday, and the entries were far above what was reported. Nearly 3,000 entries were made altogether.

In addition to the fine stock noticed yesterday, I have learned that Mr. Harlock has four splendid animals imported from France, of the best thoroughbred stock. Three of them are stallions and the other a mare eight years old. And J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., has one fine stallion.

The display of hogs is far beyond anything ever before seen in this county, and competent judges from abroad say that they never saw it equalled at the State Fair.

Floral Hall is filled to overflowing. Premiums were awarded in that department with the greatest difficulty.

The vegetable and farming implement departments are meagre. The receipts yesterday were about $1,500 only.

In the forenoon, a large lot of fine hogs belonging to Mr. Aaron Renton, was removed from the ground, and started to the State Fair at Decatur.

One of the principal features today was a display of all the premium horses, cattle, sheep, &c. The sight was a splendid one, and would do any county in the State.

About 3 o'clock rain began to fall, and the fair closed in the rain. Warren County can challenge any county in the State on stock-raising, having improved very materially in that line in the last few years. On the whole, the fair has been a great success.

Kane County Fair.

GENEVA, Ill., Sept. 23.—There were about 3,000 people on the grounds to-day. The number of entries has reached nearly 2,800. The display of stock exceeds any previous exhibition of the society for years. There are over one hundred neat cattle in the stalls, one hundred and fifty sheep, and eighty swine, besides many valuable horses. The most noted herds of cattle are those of A. Kershaw, of DuPage County, numbering seventeen thorough-bred short horns; Colonel R. H. Campbell's, of Batavia, eleven head of the same; James C. Herrington, Geneva, [illegible] head, including his four-year-old bull [illegible] Devons, and John Stewart, of Oswego, Ayreshire cattle, imported from Scotland last week. The finest sheep are those of [illegible] Campbell, James Herrington, and Wm. Lacy, Cotswolds; N. P. Herrington, flock of twenty-three Southdowns, and Eli Peck, Saxy, and Kelly, Merinoes.

John Griffith, of Batavia, has been awarded first premium on Berkshire hogs. He has on exhibition a boar weighing 800 pounds. There are also enormous Chesters, Poland, China, and other breeds.

Floral Hall contains the rarest paintings, exhibited by retired Chicagoans residing in Geneva. The floral department is adorned by plants and flowers from Dr. Williams' gardens, at Batavia, and George Thompson's green house, at Geneva. Richard Rees, of Aurora, exhibits 50 varieties of dahlias and 40 roses. A jet fountain in the centre of the hall is surrounded with rock, coral, shells, moss, ferns, and trailing vines. Overhead are wreaths of evergreens and baskets of Madeira vines, rendering the effect beautiful. The display of embroidery in this hall is extensive, and of cookery superb. The exhibition of fruit, vegetables, and farm products is a credit to the county.

The Fletcher Horse Company, of Wayne, DuPage County, exhibited two enormously large imported Norman stallions to-day, which were awarded the first and second premiums. John Stewart, of Compton, last night welcomed the arrival of a three-year old Clydesdale stallion, from Scotland, weighing 1,900 pounds, imported by him direct from the Clyde.

In a double-team trotting match this afternoon, Brother Jonathan and mate (Fannie Greenman) won three straight heats over Gates' Kate Hazard and mate, in 2:56, 2:49, 2:45½. Kate Hazard's mate broke badly, or else better time might have been made.

To-morrow forenoon an interesting running match takes place, in which three noted thoroughbreds are entered—all from a distance. The great trotting race to sulky comes off to-morrow afternoon.

Wabasha County Fair at Winona, Minn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 23.—The third day of the fair was ushered in by rain, which continued incessantly all the day. The annual address was delivered by Prof. Folwell, of the Minnesota University, at 2 p.m. to-day, in Floral Hall, while the rain poured in torrents outside. The committees have been busy all day making awards. The victory of the Rockford plow was more complete than I telegraphed you yesterday. The Skinner & Co. plow took the first prize in gang plow; first as castor coulter, and first at plowing in the plowing match.

The North Star woolen goods, of Minneapolis, took the first premium on woolen blankets, and best display of woolen goods made in Minnesota, against two competitors. The fair has been continued over Saturday.

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The Industrial Exposition is in a much more satisfactory condition. The confusion incident to the sudden accumulation of an immense quantity of material is rapidly giving way to order and good appearance. Many additional entries have been made to-day, and the new applications for room continue. After next Monday evening the space that has been applied for, and not, up to that time, occupied, will be awarded to others who are already here waiting room. The whole number of entries in all departments is one thousand and four. [illegible] Machinery has been erected for the manufacture of flour, embracing all the steps from passing through the smut machine and separator, to packing it in barrels. Several runs of stone for grinding wheat and corn are here. Four saw mills have been put in and three looms. The power mill is now nearly full. Important accessions have been made in agricultural implements. The Dorsey reaper, of Dayton; Climax, of Corry, Pa.; the World, of Canton, Ohio; the Mansfield, of Mansfield; the Alma, of Salem, Ohio. The display of such implements promises to be very good.

The white, common, and granite ware manufactured in this city, and put on exhibition yesterday and to-day, attracts much attention. The manufacturers here have been improving, so that the granite of Cincinnati is hardly distinguished from imported goods. The gold band goods are tasteful, and highly creditable to the makers. Splendid iron safes have been coming in to-day. There is a good display of stereoscopic goods, French millinery, velvet ribbons and cloakings, but confined to few exhibitors. The Monstank Silk Company, of Massachusetts, has a beautiful display of silk threads and twist, besides specimens of the raw material.

A few of the exhibitors, having manifested a disposition to run too much to advertising on their spaces, were advised, to-day, that it would not be tolerated, the managers being determined to keep the exposition strictly within the purposes of an exhibition, only allowing such placards as would show the names, nature, and place of business.

Fine Art and Music Hall has been rapidly filling up, and will soon be a very attractive feature of the exposition. Prang, through representatives here, has ten of his latest chromos. The exhibition of photographs will be exceedingly fine.

From present appearances the show of pianos will not be large. Koedecken & Co., this city, have put in one of their pipe organs. All the prominent makers in sewing machines, are represented. There is a good showing of dental supplies and artificial teeth, besides a good display of pistols. The show of silver ware is limited, though such as is here is superb. There are a number of good displays of iron ores and manufactured material. The Wyandotte, Mich., Milwaukee, and Chicago furnaces are represented by a fine display of ores, iron and steel rails, boiler plates, and other manufactured articles. There is a fair contribution of articles from other sections of the country, but much the larger part is from this city, the manufacturers having something in every class. They have been diligent in preparation, and the exhibition shows the fruits of their labors.

A fifth building was commenced this morning, which will add fully 10,000 feet to the room. The steam-plow, from Boston, is expected on Monday. Among the late applications, are for a stump machine and street sweeper.

The committee to-night took an important step in reducing single tickets to twenty-five cents, and coupon tickets, admitting five and upwards, at the rate of twenty cents.

The Odd Fellows' Gathering at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, to-day, the report of the Finance Committee was read, showing the receipts of the year to be [illegible]; expenditures, [illegible].

A committee was appointed on funeral ceremonies, consisting of [illegible]

[illegible]

reverse certain decisions of the Grand Master thereof. The report disapproves the decision, sustaining the prosecution in subordinate lodges, after the defence is closed, to introduce evidence. The report also decides that [illegible] members, including those who are admitted while suffering from [illegible] disease, or consumption, &c., are entitled to claim benefits.

The Committee on Degrees of Rebecca report against allowing daughters of Odd Fellows [illegible] membership.

Adjourned till to-morrow. The next meeting is to be held in Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Apportionment of the State for Members of the Next House of Representatives—The Governor's Proclamation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 23.—The Governor and Secretary of State to-day fixed the apportionment of the State for members of the next House of Representatives under the new constitution. The ratio of representation was ascertained by dividing the total population of the State, 2,539,411, by 150, the ratio thus being 16,929. Counties having three-fifths of a ratio, that is [illegible], are entitled to one representative. The result of this apportionment will be proclaimed by the Governor to-morrow, as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JOHN M. PALMER, GOVERNOR.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

WHEREAS, By the provisions of Section 13, of the schedule of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, adopted July 2, 1870, and in force August 8, 1870, the Governor and the Secretary of State are required to fix the apportionment of the State for members of the first House of Representatives under said constitution, said apportionment to be based upon the federal census of the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, of the State of Illinois, if received before the time fixed by said Section 13 of the schedule of said constitution;

Now, therefore, I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 13 of the schedule of the constitution aforesaid, and in conformity with the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of Article 4 of said constitution, the Governor and Secretary of State did, on the 23d day of September, the year of our Lord 1870, fix the apportionment of the State for members of the first House of Representatives under the constitution, and based the same upon the Federal census of the year of our Lord 1870 of said State of Illinois, full returns of said census having been received and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and said apportionment has been made in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the legislative department of said constitution, and is as follows, to wit:

First District—Alexander County; entitled to one Representative.

Second District—Pulaski and Massac Counties; entitled to one Representative.

Third District—Pope County; entitled to one Representative.

Fourth District—Johnson County; entitled to one Representative.

Fifth District—Union County; entitled to one Representative.

Sixth District—Jackson County; entitled to one Representative.

Seventh District—Williamson County; entitled to one Representative.

Eighth District—Saline County; entitled to one Representative.

Ninth District—Gallatin and Hardin Counties; entitled to one Representative.

Tenth District—White County; entitled to one Representative.

Eleventh District—Hamilton County; entitled to one Representative.

Twelfth District—Franklin County; entitled to one Representative.

Thirteenth District—Perry County; entitled to one Representative.

Fourteenth District—Randolph County; entitled to two Representatives.

Fifteenth District—Monroe County; entitled to one Representative.

Sixteenth District—St. Clair County; entitled to three Representatives.

Seventeenth District—Washington County; entitled to one Representative.

Eighteenth District—Jefferson County; entitled to one Representative.

Nineteenth District—Wayne County; entitled to one Representative.

Twentieth District—Wabash and Edwards Counties; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-first District—Lawrence County; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-second District—Richland County; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-third District—Clay County; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-fourth District—Marion County; entitled to two Representatives.

Twenty-fifth District—Clinton County; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-sixth District—Madison County; entitled to three Representatives.

Twenty-seventh District—Bond County; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-eighth District—Fayette County; entitled to one Representative.

Twenty-ninth District—Effingham County; entitled to one Representative.

Thirtieth District—Jasper County; entitled to one Representative.

Thirty-first District—Crawford County; entitled to one Representative.

Thirty-second District—Clark County; entitled to one Representative.

Thirty-third District—Cumberland County; entitled to one Representative.

Thirty-fourth District—Shelby County; entitled to two Representatives.

Thirty-fifth District—Christian County; entitled to two Representatives.

Thirty-sixth District—Montgomery County; entitled to two Representatives.

Thirty-seventh District—Macoupin County; entitled to two Representatives.

Thirty-eighth District—Jersey and Calhoun Counties; entitled to two Representatives.

Thirty-ninth District—Greene County; entitled to one Representative.

Fortieth District—Pike County; entitled to two Representatives.

Forty-first District—Scott County; entitled to one Representative.

Forty-second District—Morgan County; entitled to two Representatives.

Forty-third District—Sangamon County; entitled to three Representatives.

Forty-fourth District—Macon County; entitled to two Representatives.

Forty-fifth District—Moultrie County; entitled to one Representative.

Forty-sixth District—Coles County; entitled to two Representatives.

Forty-seventh District—Edgar County; entitled to two Representatives.

Forty-eighth District—Douglas County; entitled to one Representative.

Forty-ninth District—Vermillion County; entitled to two Representatives.

Fiftieth District—Champaign County; entitled to two Representatives.

Fifty-first District—Piatt County; entitled to one Representative.

Fifty-second District—Dewitt County; entitled to one Representative.

Fifty-third District—Logan County; entitled to two Representatives.

Fifty-fourth District—Menard and Cass Counties; entitled to two Representatives.

Fifty-fifth District—Brown County; entitled to one Representative.

Fifty-sixth District—Schuyler County; entitled to one Representative.

Fifty-seventh District—Adams County; entitled to four Representatives.

Fifty-eighth District—Hancock County; entitled to two Representatives.

Fifty-ninth District—McDonough County; entitled to two Representatives.

Sixtieth District—Fulton County; entitled to three Representatives.

Sixty-first District—Mason County; entitled to one Representative.

Sixty-second District—Tazewell County; entitled to two Representatives.

Sixty-third District—McLean County; entitled to four Representatives.

Sixty-fourth District—Ford and Iroquois Counties; entitled to two Representatives.

Sixty-fifth District—Livingston County; entitled to two Representatives.

Sixty-sixth District—Woodford County; entitled to one Representative.

Sixty-seventh District—Peoria County; entitled to three Representatives.

Sixty-eighth District—Knox County; entitled to three Representatives.

Sixty-ninth District—Warren County; entitled to two Representatives.

Seventieth District—Henderson County; entitled to one Representative.

Seventy-first District—Mercer County; entitled to one Representative.

Seventy-second District—Rock Island County; entitled to two Representatives.

Seventy-third District—Henry County; entitled to two Representatives.

Seventy-fourth District—Stark County; entitled to one Representative.

Seventy-fifth District—Marshall and Putnam Counties; entitled to one Representative.

Seventy-sixth District—Bureau County; entitled to two Representatives.

Seventy-seventh District—LaSalle County; entitled to four Representatives.

Seventy-eighth District—Grundy County; entitled to one Representative.

Seventy-ninth District—Kankakee County; entitled to two Representatives.

Eightieth District—Will County; entitled to three Representatives.

Eighty-first District—Kendall County; entitled to one Representative.

Eighty-second District—DuPage County; entitled to one Representative.

Eighty-third District—Kane County; entitled to three Representatives.

Eighty-fourth District—DeKalb County; entitled to two Representatives.

Eighty-fifth District—Lee County; entitled to two Representatives.

Eighty-sixth District—Ogle County; entitled to two Representatives.

Eighty-seventh District—Whiteside County; entitled to two Representatives.

Eighty-eighth District—Carroll County; entitled to one Representative.

Eighty-ninth District—Jo Daviess County; entitled to two Representatives.

Ninetieth District—Stephenson County; entitled to two Representatives.

Ninety-first District—Winnebago County; entitled to two Representatives.

Ninety-second District—Boone County; entitled to one Representative.

Ninety-third District—McHenry County; entitled to two Representatives.

Ninety-fourth District—Lake County; entitled to two Representatives.

Ninety-fifth District—Consisting of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Bremen, Cicero, Jefferson, Leyden, Lyons, Lemont, Orland, Palos, Proviso, and Rich, in Cook County; entitled to five Representatives.

Ninety-sixth District—Consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Bloom, Calumet, Hyde Park, Lake, Thornton, and Worth, in Cook County; entitled to five Representatives.

Ninety-seventh District—Consisting of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the city of Chicago, and the towns of Barrington, Elk Grove, Evanston, Hanover, Lake View, Maine, New Trier, Niles, Northfield, Palatine, Schaumburg, and Wheeling, in the county of Cook; entitled to five Representatives.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Springfield, this 24th day of September, A. D. 1870.

JOHN M. PALMER.

[SEAL.] By the Governor.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

Killed by a Piece of Falling Slate—Galesburg Driving Park.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Sept. 23.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred here at 5 o'clock this afternoon, the particulars of which, as near as can be learned, are as follows: A Swede laborer named John Hallgren was engaged in pulling slate from the ground to the roof of a building being built by Mr. A. Nelson, of this city. While pulling up a bundle of slate a broken piece slipped from the bundle and falling struck Hallgren on the right side of the neck, penetrating his neck five inches and severing the jugular vein. He lingered in great agony for half an hour. Deceased leaves a wife and three small children in destitute circumstances.

The fall term of the Galesburg Driving Park opens on Tuesday, the 27th. The track never was in better condition, and the indications for one of the finest fairs ever held in this part of the State are favorable. Over $3,000 in premiums are offered.

[illegible]

robbed of $400 near his residence, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Two men came to his house at the time mentioned, and told him that the depot was burning, and he immediately jumped up and started for the building, but had proceeded but a short distance when they knocked him senseless with a club and robbed him. The depot was wholly destroyed, together with its contents.

A daring thief, named Henry Hartman, was arrested here by Chief McGraw, last night. He has succeeded in burglariously entering two stores during the last few nights. Nearly all the goods were recovered.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Railroad Ticket Agents' Excursion Party Homeward Bound.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—An hour hence and the great United States Railroad Excursion party will bid adieu to San Francisco, and not without regret. From the instant of leaving Chicago to the present moment, the excursion has proven one of unalloyed happiness and satisfaction. San Francisco has shown herself to possess the most hospitable and sociable people extant. From bank President to street car driver the party have received nothing but kindness and generous hospitality. The little blue badge has been an open sesame to everything of interest.

Nothing could have been more perfect than the trip about the bay and among the islands, of yesterday, given under the auspices of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The collation on board the steamship America, which terminated the day's enjoyment, was the most extraordinary set-out on record. Nothing to equal it was ever produced in the United States. It was simply immense.

Just prior to the departure of the party from this city, Messrs. Goodman and Keim, respectively General Ticket Agents of the Central & Union Pacific Railroads, were each presented with a magnificent diamond pin, as tokens of the appreciation in which they are held by the excursionists.

The party will reach Chicago on Wednesday morning, it being the intention of the management of the Central and Union Pacific roads to send the train through twelve hours quicker than has ever been done before.

THE WEST.

Fatal Shooting Affray Among Soldiers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—A shooting affray occurred at Irwin Bend station, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, sixty miles east of Denver, last night, in which Sergeant Murphy, of the Seventh cavalry, and Corporal John Morris, of the third infantry were killed. It originated from a drunken quarrel between the soldiers and citizens. Three, M. McCarty, Ben Franklin, and W. Jenkins did the shooting, and they escaped. The soldiers stationed there are greatly excited, and threaten to kill the murderers, if caught.

Red Cloud at Fort Laramie—Wet Weather.

OMAHA, Sept. 23.—Red Cloud is at Fort Laramie, waiting for the distribution of eight or ten car-loads of Indian goods sent out for his tribe, but which have not yet arrived there.

It has been raining almost constantly for three days.

IOWA.

Judicial Vacancy Filled.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Sept. 23.—The vacancy in the First Circuit of the Eighth Judicial District, occasioned by the promotion of Judge Miller to the Supreme Bench, has been filled by the appointment of Geo. H. Struble, of Toledo.

New England Items.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 23.—The corner-stone of the new College Church was laid yesterday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.—Fifty acres of woods have been burned over in Clinton.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 23.—George F. Houghton, President of the Vermont Historical Society, died of apoplexy last evening.

Bank Robbery.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 23.—Last night, two men secreted in the First National Bank overpowered the watchman and blew open the vault, but failed to force the doors of the safe. They carried off the contents of private boxes belonging to depositors, consisting of bonds, but the bank will sustain no loss.

The Russian Prince Imperial to Visit the United States.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23.—The Russian Minister, now visiting the East, states that the Russian Prince Imperial contemplates a visit to the United States next spring.

Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—An old blind man named McConnell, and wife, were burned to death in their lodging, in South street, last night. Both were hard drinkers. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by lighting a pipe.

Soldiers' Reunion at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 23.—The soldiers' reunion of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, assembled on the old camp grounds at Moundsville, yesterday. Colonel Curtis, of West Virginia, was elected Post Commander. Beautiful addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Stevenson and Captain Bowers. The attendance is large and increasing.

Death of an Old River Pilot.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—George W. Clark, a well-known Ohio River steamboat pilot, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, in a cigar store on Fourth street, yesterday afternoon, and died almost immediately.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, F. & A. M., this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited.

L. A. KORMENDY, Sec'y.

Masonic.

A regular rendezvous of CHICAGO CONSISTORY, [illegible] will be held this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 p.m. sharp, for work and business. By order. JNO. D. M. CARR, 33° Com.-in-Chief. JAMES STEWART, [illegible] Secretary.

Masonic.

There will be a regular communication of UNION PARK LODGE, [illegible] this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for business and work on F. C. and M. M. degrees. Work will commence as soon as the Lodge is opened. A Grand Lecturer will be present to conduct the work. Visiting brothers always cordially welcome.

GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Secretary.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

Shirts made of New York Mills Muslin, with 2100 Linen (Cuffs and Neckbands ALL LINEN), from stock, [illegible] per dozen; to order, [illegible] per dozen.

Wamsutta Muslin, with 2100 Linen (Cuffs and Neckbands ALL LINEN), from stock, [illegible] per dozen; to order, [illegible] per dozen.

Lonsdale Muslin, with 2100 Linen, from stock, [illegible] per dozen; to order, [illegible] per dozen.

Lonsdale Muslin, with 1100 Linen, from stock, $24 per dozen; to order, $27 per dozen.

Our Bosoms are made to our order in Ireland, and are much heavier than those usually worn. The quality of goods and workmanship of our STOCK SHIRTS and ordered SHIRTS is the same. For every article not giving satisfaction the money is refunded.

SHIRTS MADE OPEN IN THE BACK a specialty. Gentlemen not residing in the city will be furnished formula of measurement upon application.

WILSON BROS.

124 and 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago; 79 West Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati; and Union Building, Troy, N. Y.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL,

147, 149 & 151 DEARBORN-ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

This new and elegant Hotel has just been opened to the travelling public, in connection with the old-established and well-known ANDERSON'S DINING ROOMS. Its proprietors have spared no expense or pains to make it the No. 1 European Hotel of the West.

For Ventilation (there are no dark rooms), for Superiority of its Spring Beds, Bedding, Mosquito Bars, and, in fact, for all the latest improvements that go to make a first-class House, it has no superior.

The travelling man of business will find this a convenient and economical House to stop at. It is in the centre of the business part of the city, opposite the Post Office, within two blocks of all the places of amusement, and three minutes' walk of street cars to all parts of the city.

TERMS—One Dollar a day in Hotel. Dining Rooms open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Charges moderate, and pay for what you order only. Parmelee Stages connect with all trains.

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OAKLEY, MASON & CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

BANKING NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1870.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago," in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago," in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this nineteenth day of September, 1870.

[SEAL.] HILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

S. M. CO'S PREPARATIONS.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

Sanford's Blue, Red, Violet, Purple, and Emerald Green, are the best Indelible Inks.

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BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES,

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ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR UNRIVALLED

GENTS' DRESS SILK HAT,

Acknowledged to be the lightest, finest, and most stylish Dress Hat now made. YOUNG MEN'S DRESS HATS, and GENTS' BUSINESS HATS, in ALL the different qualities and styles. The largest and best stock ever shown in this city.

Corner Washington and Clark-sts.

LOOMIS & CO.,

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Are now in daily receipt of everything NEW and TASTEFUL in the line of

Hats & Caps,

Canes, Gloves & Umbrellas.

THE BROADWAY HAT!

HATS.

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BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY,

AT THE NEW CLOTHING HOUSE,

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ALL NEW STYLES---NO OLD GOODS.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14 & 16 North Canal-st., CHICAGO.

D. M. SWINEY & BRO.,

CABINET MAKERS, Carvers, and Upholsterers.

Factory, Cor. Kinzie & Reuben-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public generally, that, having leased the large and commodious building, No. 150 South Clark-st., they are now placing on its different floors such portion of their stocks as were rescued from the Wabash-av. fire, and also additional stocks of new Pianos, Music, Musical Instruments, and Merchandise, hourly arriving from their Eastern and European correspondents.

150 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

LYON & HEALY, SMITH & NIXON.

PIANOS RESCUED FROM FIRE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—We are happy to be able to inform Piano purchasers that, among the instruments saved by us from the late great fire, are nearly fifty (50) superb Pianos, entirely uninjured by damp, or any other cause as regards their actions and internal mechanism. They are, therefore, INTRINSICALLY AS VALUABLE as ever, but the outside finish of nearly all of them is more or less injured by their rapid removal during the fire, and they will therefore be sold very low.

STEINWAY

Prices being well known to be real and fixed, this presents an unusual chance to buyers. [illegible] UNLIMITED GUARANTEE.

ALSO ARRIVING, a splendid assortment of Pianos, shipped to us since the fire.

SMITH & NIXON, 150 South Clark-st.

MUSIC, ORGANS,

Musical Instruments and Merchandise.

We are now getting ready each of our former stock as was saved from the Wabash-av. fire, and receiving large new stocks of everything in our line of business, so that we are able to fill all orders as before the fire. All goods injured by the fire will have their injuries pointed out to customers, and will be sold at extraordinarily low prices.

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LYON & HEALY.

WANTED.

WANTED.

To engage with some large property-owner, to take charge of financial affairs, &c., by a Cashier and Bookkeeper, with [illegible] years' experience in Chicago. Address 1112 JAMES, Tribune office.

WANTED.

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With $3,000 or $5,000, in a large and increasing business, headquarters in this city. Apply immediately at No. 13 Masonic Temple, Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SINCLAIR & THOMPKINS.

FOR SALE.

IRON BEDSTEADS,

ALL SIZES, AT THE FACTORY,

251 and 253 KINZIE-ST.

BUTTER.

[illegible] Pails, extra choice, [illegible] lb. SQUIRE BROS., 181 South Water, S.W. cor. Clark.

CIDER! CIDER!

Fresh and sweet from the press every morning. We ship our own apples, and press at our own mill in Chicago. [illegible] CUSHING & WARD, [illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

GRAND OYSTER LUNCH,

BY J. B. MILLER,

SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 66 West Madison-st., corner Halsted.

NOTICE.

Mr. EDWIN MILLER is the only authorized representative of the Boston & Meriden Manufacturing Co. at Chicago and vicinity, and all previous authority given by any other persons is hereby revoked. By order of the Directors. (Signed) G. M. HOVEY, Pres't. Wm. M. CLARKE, Sec'y pro tem. Boston, Sept. 15, 1870.

SHIPBUILDING.

THE UNION DRY-DOCK CO.,

Having purchased the extensive

SHIPYARD AND DRY-DOCKS

In this city, formerly owned by MASON & BIDWELL, are prepared to

Build, Dock and Repair

[illegible]

KANSAS FARMS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

The New One Price CLOTHING STORE.

GEO. L. GOODWIN & CO.,

93 Dearborn-st.,

Between Washington and Randolph-sts.

Have Received an Entire New Stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The VERY BEST Ready-Made Clothing ever offered in Chicago, good as custom-made in every respect, of the latest styles, Boston manufacture, and made expressly for our trade. FORTY PER CENT SAVED. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We sell for CASH, giving our customers the benefit of LOWEST PRICES.

GEO. L. GOODWIN & CO.,

93 DEARBORN-ST.,

ONE DOOR NORTH OF ENGINE HOUSE.

LAND SALE.

SALE OF Swamp Lands ON MONDAY,

The 3d Day of October, 1870,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of an order of the Board of Supervisors of Bureau County, Ill., I will proceed to sell at public sale the following described swamp lands, situated in the County of Bureau aforesaid, and described and appraised per acre as follows, to wit:

Part of Section. Sec. Town. Range. Acres. $ cts.

[illegible]

(The [illegible] of [illegible] is subject to private sale, under order of the Board of Supervisors, and if this order is complied with, it will not be offered at public sale, otherwise it will.)

The sale of these lands will commence at the time above named at the front door of the Court House, in Princeton, Ill., or in the Circuit Court Room, in said Court House, and said lands will be sold in tracts, as advertised, to the highest bidder who will comply with the terms of the sale, provided no bid will be received on any of the above described lands, for less amount than the appraised value of said land. The purchaser or purchasers of said lands will be required to pay one-fourth of the sale price of said lands to on the day of the sale, and give his or their three notes in equal amounts, for the balance, due in one, two, and three years, bearing 6 per cent interest annually, at 10 per cent on deferred payments after due. The purchaser will receive a certificate of purchase, which will entitle him to a deed for said land when paid for according to the terms of said sale, and certificate, after he has paid all taxes that may be assessed on said land from the date of the sale. The sale will be adjourned from day to day or time to time, until all of said lands are sold.

CHARLES BALDWIN, Drainage Commissioner.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 12, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Comprises the following departments:

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LAW SCHOOL. [illegible]

MEDICAL SCHOOL. Winter Session begins Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL. [illegible]

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. Year begins Sept. 29.

MINING SCHOOL. [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. (To be opened in Sept., 1871.)

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[illegible] Year begins Sept. 21.

[illegible]

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

EDINBURG UNIVERSITY,

Reorganized and name changed from the

CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE.

[illegible]

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

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Divinity School of Harvard University.

[illegible]

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER.

CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.

DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

All sizes constantly on hand. These Shot are equal to any in the world in uniformity of size and perfection of finish. Orders from the trade solicited.

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GROUND OIL CAKE.

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ENTRY CLERKS,

SCHOOL TEACHERS

AND ALL

WHO WRITE ARE NOTIFIED

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U. S. STANDARD

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FORSYTH SCAL[illegible]

179 LAKE[illegible]

CHICAG[illegible]

PAPER.

NOTIC[illegible]

We take this method of [illegible] our customers and the pu[illegible] erally, that the firm of

LAFLIN, BUTLER [illegible]

Have established their Paper house in the new and comm[illegible] building

Nos. 15 & 17 Market-[illegible]

Where they are constantly r[illegible] ing New Goods, and will have [illegible] few days a more complete lin[illegible] Papers, Bookbinders' Mate[illegible] &c., than ever before offered to [illegible] Trade in this market, and are [illegible] prepared to fill all orders from [illegible] old customers, and others that [illegible] fit to purchase from us, w[illegible] promptness and despatch. Bei[illegible] thankful to our customers for the[illegible] patronage in the past, we hope, b[illegible] accuracy and strict attention to business, to merit the same in the future.

Our Rag and Metal Department will be continued at 227 and 229 South Water-st., under the management of Mr. S. M. HUNT, Jr.

LECTURES.

IMPORTANT TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

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[illegible]

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EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE.

The Large and Magnificent Side-Wheel Steamer

SHEBOYGAN,

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Notice to Railroad Contractors.

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MONEY TO LOAN

For building purposes on lots at

RIVERSIDE.

Apply to the

RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO.,

[illegible]

LOANS,

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, General JOHN A. LOGAN.
State Treasurer, ERASTUS N. BATES.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN.
Commissioners of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR BUTZ.

COOK COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The Springfield *Journal* contends that, under the new constitution, Cook County can have not to exceed fifteen members in the next House of Representatives, no matter what her population may be, or how many she would be entitled to according to population, and adds, with a sneer:

"We agree quite the law relating to this subject, being desirous that Cook County should have its pound of flesh, 'but not one drop of Christian blood.'"

That is to say, that, although Cook County may, by population, be entitled to twenty-four members, if she can be cheated out of nine of them by a quibbling construction, it shall be done.

[illegible] examining this matter and see just [illegible] constitutional provisions are:

Section 6 of the Legislative article says: "The General Assembly shall apportion the State, beginning with the year 1871, and dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the *Federal* census," etc. The section then goes on to tell how the Senate shall be constituted.

The next section explains how the House shall be constituted. The population of the State, by the Federal census of 1870, shall be divided by 153, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the House. (The ratio will be about 16,600.) Every county shall be entitled to one Representative when its population is three-fifths of the ratio (10,000 is about three-fifths); if any county has less than three-fifths, it shall be attached to the adjoining county having the least population, to which no other county has, for the same reason, been attached, and the two shall constitute a separate *district*. Every county or district having a population not less than the ratio and three-fifths (16,600 plus 10,000—26,600), shall be entitled to two members, and for each additional number of inhabitants equal to the ratio (16,600), one member. Thus, 10,000, or three-fifths ratio, gives one member, 26,600 two members, 43,200 three members, 59,800 four members, etc. Then, in regard to Cook County, this provision was inserted: "Counties having over two hundred thousand inhabitants may be divided into districts, each entitled to not less than three nor more than five Representatives."

It was considered by the convention that Cook County, as a single district, might be considered too large. It was, therefore, made optional with the General Assembly, when they came to make an apportionment in 1871, to divide Cook County into districts, each to be entitled to not less than three or more than five members. The Legislature "may," not "shall," divide the county. All this relates to the duties of the next General Assembly.

But, in the meantime, it became necessary to make provision for the election of the *first* Senate and House. It was provided in the Schedule that the first Senate should consist of double the number of members of the last Senate—two to represent each of the existing twenty-five Senatorial Districts. In regard to the temporary apportionment for the House, the duty was devolved on the Governor and Secretary of State to make provision therefor, under the directions contained in Sections 13 and 14 of the Schedule. They are directed to proceed "in accordance with the rules and principles announced in the article on the legislative department of this constitution." The next section—14—provides that—

"The districts shall be regularly numbered by the Secretary of State, commencing with Alexander County as No. 1, and proceeding thence northwardly through the State, and terminating with the County of Cook; but no county shall be considered as more than one district, except the County of Cook, which shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing representative Districts of said county."

After quoting the above, the Springfield *Journal* says:

"Three times five are fifteen. This settles the question, and the number of Representatives allowed to Cook County in the next Illinois House of Representatives."

Not so fast! The power to divide Cook County into districts is invested in the next Legislature and not in the Governor and Secretary. Even if they had that discretion conferred on them, they are not required to exercise it. The language of the clause in Section 7 is *may*, not shall. Discarding "floaters" and, treating Cook county as a single district, it is entitled to twenty-one members, having full ratios of population for that number.

Will the *Journal* venture to affirm that Governor Palmer and Secretary Rummel would deliberately use their discretionary powers to cheat and swindle this county out of six or more members, to which it is beyond question, entitled? If they should undertake to assign Representatives to Cook County under the clause in question, they must first apportion the county [illegible]

equal to the ratio, one Representative; as the ratio is something over 16,600, and three-fifths rather less than 10,000, we desire to be informed what kind of an arithmetic was used in the Governor's office, whereby it was ciphered out that the 350,000 inhabitants of Cook County are entitled to only *fifteen* members?

And as the fourteenth section of the Schedule declares that, "Cook County shall constitute three districts, each embracing the territory contained in the now existing Representative Districts of said county," we wish to know by what authority the Governor and Secretary of State struck out of the South District the Sixth Ward; and gave to the North District three wards belonging to West Chicago, and then squelched four of the North Side wards—not assigning them to any district?

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has appointed Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, Minister to England, and the appointment is creditable to the administration. England is just now the great point in Europe at which the United States need a statesman of ability. The Republican sentiment of all Europe is becoming thoroughly aroused, and that sentiment in England looks, in an especial manner, to the United States for recognition and support. Senator Morton is fully posted on all the matters of difference between the British Government and our own, and is also fully posted as to the deep sympathy which the American people feel for Republicanism in the Old World. Though we have no disposition to interfere in the affairs of European nations, nor between European governments and their people, nevertheless whenever the people of any nation shall look to the United States flag as to a beacon of inspiring hope, it is well to have that flag in the hands of a man competent to hold it, and prompt to display it when occasion calls for it. Though Mr. Washburne followed only the time-honored policy of our country in recognizing the *de facto* government of France, the popular heart the world over, finds comfort and strength in the fact that the United States of America first and alone of the nations, gave official greeting to the new-born republic. Even in the States of Germany where patriotism supports the war against France, the American recognition of the French Republic has won the applause and gratitude of the people. In selecting a Minister to Great Britain the President has been more than usually prudent. He has not held the office to bestow it in any sense as a mere compliment, or as a reward for political services. He has sought the best men in the country in order to obtain a suitable person for the grave responsibilities of the post. Fortunately, Senator Morton has made the sacrifice which others declined, and has accepted the responsibility which he is so competent to meet. There are few men in public life his equal in ability and vigor of intellect.

The American war has been closed for over five years, and our affairs with Great Britain, growing out of that war, remain unadjusted. During the present year, Great Britain has revised her neutrality laws, and has provided stringent regulations governing the building and fitting-out of ships of war for belligerents. In fact, the new code is a confession that she was grossly derelict in duty, and clearly responsible in law, for the departure of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel corsairs, and for their subsequent ravages on our commerce. It is time that a new effort be made to bring that case to a close. Let us have a plain demand for settlement, and, if England so elects, a plain refusal to pay. Let us have a joint commission to determine the amount that is to be paid, and a clear and distinct understanding for the future. Time, we trust, has prepared the British Government for an amicable adjustment, such as British pride would not consent to at first. The claim is large, just, and *must*, sooner or later, be paid. The American Government has acted with remarkable patience and forbearance, when it is considered that it has been at any moment in its power to have forcibly collected the whole bill, with interest and "cost of suit."

Governor Morton will go to London bearing with him the views of the administration and of the country, demanding a speedy settlement of the Alabama and other claims, and we believe that he will be able to accomplish such a result in a manner satisfactory, at least, to his own government.

The appointment will be acceptable to the whole country. For a mission so important at this time, it was advisable to have ability, experience, coolness, and thorough knowledge of the matters involved, and in these particulars Senator Morton ranks among the highest of our public men. The appointment will strike the country as an admirable one in every respect.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF PEACE-MAKING.

The two meetings on Thursday evening, at Farwell Hall and Court House square, were large and represented a unanimous sympathy, on the part of those present, with the French Republic. The Germans were numerous at both meetings, and by others as well as by them, the denunciation of King William, in which some of the speakers indulged, were coolly received. The sense of the meeting sums up in brief, thus: "The French Empire was guilty in beginning the war. Germany, at the outset, was justified in her war of self-defence. But France has been terribly punished, and now, in the name of Republicanism, which, in the person of France, lies prostrate and bleeding for crimes not its own, they hopefully, prayerfully desire peace in order that the republic itself may live."

Denunciations of Germany were felt to be entirely apart from the real issue, which is an agreement on honorable and just terms of peace, with guarantees as to the future. Thiers, in his peace mission to England, [illegible]

"Reds," or Socialists. Of these, the Bonapartists are probably even now the most numerous, except in the large cities, and the Moderate Republicans the most talented and able. No one of them, however, without union with the others, could show a majority of any popular vote fairly taken. French politics are so largely determined by passion and impulse, and the French people are so ready to play at "follow my leader" with any audacious despot, that confidence in their Republican experiments is extremely difficult. We want to strengthen their weak hands, and hold up their feeble knees, but cannot wholly forget the rickety uncertainty which gives rise to our solicitude. Should a republic form in England or Germany, we should feel a strong assurance of its permanence. In France, we fear, on the contrary, that nothing but the threatening pressure of the German army, prevents the people from being involved in the horrors of civil war among themselves. General Trochu expressed this fear on assuming command in Paris. Already the surgings of vast mass meetings of the people, alias mobs, around the Legislative chamber, are thought necessary to control the deliberations of the provisional government. All this is neither Republican nor promising. It is alarming. As the vast German armies enclose the city, the civilized world feels that it can be surprised at nothing that may ensue inside of a besieged and suffering city, which has no government, no military leader, and no moral stability.

OUR RECORD ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The Detroit *Post* foots up the grants of land in aid of railroads, made prior to 1861, and chargeable, therefore, to the Democratic party, at 29,071,226 acres, while those made since 1861, and which are, therefore, chargeable to the Republican party, amount to 28,232,553 acres. If the railroad aid grants were, under all circumstances, wrong, *per se*, we are not sure that this would be a satisfactory record for the Republicans, inasmuch as it shows that they have given away as many acres within ten years as the Democrats had within the preceding twenty. It is to be remembered, however, that railroads fairly began to be run by steam only in 1834, and the system was still in its infancy ten years later, and the complaint against the system of subsidies in aid of railways is against its abuse. The Illinois Constitutional Convention has declared, as matter of law, that all railways are public highways, under control of the State. There can be no inherent objection to using the public lands as means for the promotion of the building of public highways to the extent necessary to secure the highways. The complaint has been that this power was wastefully exercised, in a manner to withdraw vast quantities of the public lands from the market, in a manner to prevent their actual settlement, and enrich monopolists, without materially hastening the building of the roads. This had grown to such an abuse that there was no way to simplify the question so as to make the popular will effective but to shut down on all land grants, and send the lobbyists home. This a Republican Congress did at the last session, making no grant, except a small modified aid one to the Northern Pacific, in order to secure the early construction of that great trunk line.

In the matter of canals, the Democratic party, prior to 1861, had granted 2,705,986 acres, while the Republican party, since, has granted only 700,000 acres. This difference, however, is very much like the reason why white sheep yield more wool than black ones. The Republicans have made few canal grants, because few canals are building since 1861.

In passing the Union and Central Pacific Railroad bills, the land grants for which are, in the main, approved by the people, the Democratic party voted, in the Senate—yeas, *eight*; nays, two; in the House—yeas, 13; nays, 22. Total Democratic vote,—yeas, 22; nays, 24. If to these we add the affirmative votes of Browning, Cowan, Doolittle, and Dixon, who were recruits to the Democratic party at the time, we would find that the Democratic party, as now constituted, voted yeas 25 to nays 24 on those grants. The Republicans voted for them by a large majority, and are fairly entitled to the credit, and can well afford to stand the responsibility of having caused that great national highway to be built. The Republican party passed the Homestead law, as to the public lands in the Territories, over the veto of a Democratic President, and after being once defeated by a Democratic Senate. They still further, since the war, applied the same law to the unsold public lands in the South, amounting to forty-five millions of acres. A few Democratic votes have sustained these homestead measures, but in their inception and in the majority of the votes which passed them, they are Republican measures.

RUSSIA IN MOTION.

We have, for months past, been expecting the stirring news which at last comes to us from Berlin, that Russia, which has been massing vast numbers of troops on the frontiers of Poland, and Hungary ever since the Franco-Prussian war broke out, is now moving them down to the Black Sea for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the seizure of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. In the general reconstruction of the map of Europe; when Germany and Italy are completing their unity, France is prostrate, and England dare not say her soul is her own, now is the time for Russia to carry out her hereditary policy, which was thwarted by the Crimean war. Now she can sweep down not only to the Dardanelles, but straight on through Asia Minor, and over the Holy Sepulchre and the Sacred [illegible]

UTAH.

The Opposition to the Mormons and its Demands.

Measures of Governor Shaffer.

The Territorial Judiciary and its Powers.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 18.

THE "RING."

The Saints seem to be badly worked up now-a-days. Their paper denounces all who refuse to acknowledge their sway in the most contemptuous and contemptible terms, and without cessation. A ring, they say, exists in the city, composed of "lying telegraphists and writers, petty officials, bankrupt adventurers," &c. What is the matter with the Mormons, that they can't stand up like men and fight for the retention of their usurped and ill-used power, ready to abide the result, and leave whining to women and children? What is the matter with their cause, that it shows such evident signs of weakness on the first attempt at investigation?

What is "the ring," as they call us, trying to do? To get the same rights as citizens of the United States within Utah as without it—no more, no less. We are contending for the right to elect our officers and representatives, instead of having them appointed by a Church "ring"—good word. We are contending for the right to believe and worship as we please, without being assassinated, beaten, or covered with the filth of the sewer, secretly, in the night, by masked retainers of the Mormon Church, for it. We are contending for the right to employ our time and spend our money as we please, to eat and drink what we wish, to buy and sell as we like. We are contending for the right to acquire unoccupied public land under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, without peril to life or limb. We are contending that our property shall not be taxed at twice or thrice the rate at which a Mormon's property is taxed. We are contending for the right to do business on the same terms as members of the Mormon Church. If we keep a drug store, e. g., we claim the right to sell liquor on prescriptions without paying a license additional to our license as druggists of $300 a month because we do not belong to the Mormon Church. If we keep a liquor store we claim that the ordinances of the city should be construed the same in our case as in that of the city or the Mormon Church when engaged in the same business; that they shall not be allowed to disregard these ordinances unquestioned, and we be punished for the same by the destruction of all our stock. We contend for the natural right of marriage, for the right of every man to have a wife, and deny the right of one man to two wives, leaving his brother man without any. We contend for the right of republican government as against theocratic government, for the sovereignty of the government of the United States as against what the Mormons call "the Government of God;" for the right of the Governor of the Territory to command the militia as against the rights of the Mormon Church to do it; for the right of citizens of the United States, when accused of crime, to a trial by a jury of their peers, and not of their sworn enemies; and to secure this last great right we contend for the right of the courts of the United States in Utah to control their own machinery and officers; and we deny the right of the Territory of Utah to usurp and exercise such control itself because it happens to be strong enough to.

We appeal to the people of the country if contending for these common rights of citizens renders us in any sense justly liable to the strictures of the Mormons. We have no confidence in the Mormons, because it is their creed that the end justifies the means, a creed that destroys all distinction in the mind of its possessor between right and wrong as principles.

"A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE."

Now, this may be all bad business on our part, entitling us justly to the most contemptuous treatment at the hands of the Mormons, but we shall not give it up. We care little for their opinion, either; we expect hostility, although on our part it never becomes personal, but we do not wish them to mislead public sentiment abroad. For unless sustained by the intelligent, conscientious opinion of the American people, we shall make little headway against the evils of Mormonism, entrenched as they are in Utah. And, so far as correspondents are concerned, speaking for one, I can only say that I should be glad to be able to write something favorable of the Mormons once in a great while, to give variety to my writings, if for nothing else, but I long since despaired of pleasing myself in the matter. A correspondent is a photographer, who can't vary his picture from truth to please even himself. I have borne this in mind in all my correspondence regarding things in Utah. The Saints are shy of disputing my statements; they content themselves with endeavoring to throw contempt on me, personally, which, though it might, possibly, annoy me a little, sometimes, amounts to nothing in the settlement of the matters at issue between the Mormons and the Americans. I may be a "light gun," which is the worst charge they bring against me, I believe, and brought, seemingly, because it is more cutting to be held a fool than a knave; but if I am a "light gun," it is singular how much of the Mormon fire I draw, and that their heavy battery is unable to dismount or silence me. Possibly I make up for the lightness of metal by trajectory power, extent of range, accuracy of aim, and the quality of keeping cool. Then there is a great deal in fighting in a good cause. It may be that I shall be knocked out of time, however, sink into insignificance, and be forgotten "as a last year's mosquito," (*vide Deseret News*;) but did ever year come without its own mosquitoes? I shall be followed by another and another "little gun," and sooner or later Mormonism will be driven to graze under the combined and eternal attack of all these "little guns." This "question of privilege" I care little about, after all.

GOVERNOR SHAFFER SPEAKS.

The town was startled this morning by two proclamations of Governor Shaffer, one appointing General Connor Major General of the militia of the Territory; the other forbidding the Nauvoo Legion to muster for drill already ordered for the 1st of November by Lieutenant General Dan. H. Wells; ordering that "all arms or munitions of war, belonging to either the United States or the Territory of Utah, within the Territory, not in the hands of United States soldiers, be immediately delivered by the parties having the same to Colonel Wm. M. Johns, Assistant Adjutant General;" and empowering the United States Marshal to make requisition on General Connor, and General Connor to fill such requisition, in case a *posse comitatus* should be needed to enforce any decree of the courts, or to preserve order, &c.

Perhaps it isn't known that the entire able-bodied male population of Utah is enrolled in a body of militia, called "The Nauvoo Legion," officered and commanded by the Church—a power not only independent of, but hostile in spirit to, the legal government of the Territory. Since Brigham was superseded as Governor, the Governor of the Territory has had no more to do with this militia than you or I have. This, it will be seen, is a different state of affairs altogether from what it would be with merely the existence, the muster for drill, parade, &c., of volunteer militia organizations. There would be no objection to them, I suppose. It is thought by some that there is a possible connection between this action of the Governor and the settlement of questions now before the court. [illegible]

Mormon and half Gentile juries, it amounts to having no juries, for they would, probably, never agree, which brings us to the point of throwing aside the jury system as impracticable, under the circumstances, unless, what is, perhaps, an impossible, the people themselves, those who constitute the juries, whether Mormon or Gentile, or both, shall be great and good enough to rise above prejudice and do justice in all cases as near as they can determine it. It is the only alternative I can see in this community in the near future, of martial or mob law. It is necessary to preserve civilization, that some common principles of right be agreed upon and acted upon. And in the case of Utah, this is one of them—that in every case where a citizen, be he Jew, Greek, or Roman, shall be called on to act in a judicial capacity, he shall divest himself of all feeling but the desire to ascertain and do justice. Many are thoughtless enough to say, that for twenty years the Mormons have had the juries, and now it is our turn. But we have complained of their having the juries, as a hardship and injustice, and now, because times have changed and given us the advantage, shall we monopolize the juries, and thus inflict a hardship and injustice on them? One wrong doesn't justify another. If we haven't got the right wherewith to supersede the Mormon wrong, we might as well let that stand. If it comes, however, to a choice between all Mormon or all Gentile juries, in all cases, the latter, in my judgment, is the least of the two evils, that is, if it can be made to work at all, because it is not in the Gentile creed that the end justifies the means. They hold and believe that injustice, and oppression, and robbery, and murder, and outrage are wrong, whether perpetrated to advance the interests of the Mormon Church or its members, or for any other purpose. I do not assume what the opinion of the court will be, I know nothing of that. I am considering a state of things which is sought to be brought about here, to wit., the bringing of all judicial business of any importance within the province of a tribunal wholly and entirely in the hands of the United States Government, and, therefore, hostile to the great majority of the people, which, if it cannot be done under present laws, it is contended, should be provided for by additional legislation, and, for good and sufficient reasons, pertaining to the well-being of the Commonwealth. It may be asked why this hostility or antagonism between the people of Utah and the General Government; for that it exists is acknowledged by the attempt of the people to exclude the officers and courts of the government from as much part as possible in administering law and justice, judicially. However it comes, it is a fact, to be met sometime, and, although there can be no question as to which should and must give way in such a contest, yet it may be permitted to examine how easiest and cheapest it may be done. It would seem to be the only path left us, and yet it is a hard one, scarcely less hard for us than for the Mormons, the mass of whom are as well-meaning as they are misled.

What makes it of absorbing interest, just now, and what may serve to illustrate the difficulty of the matter, is the pending liquor case, of which I wrote in my last. Subsequently to that letter, the parties who destroyed the liquor were arrested in a civil suit for damages, and required to give bonds in three times, the value of the property destroyed. On the opening of the court the counsel for the city moved that the order for their arrest in the civil suit be vacated for informality of the *capias* and accompanying affidavits. It was argued at length, but the Court has not yet pronounced upon it. It belongs to those troublesome cases involving both civil and criminal features; for, though brought as a civil action merely, yet by the statutes of Utah, as well as common law, exemplary damages in the nature of a penalty are allowed to three times the amount of the value of the destroyed property.

But in either this or the criminal suit, it is understood that the issue will turn on the character of the jury. If the court rules that the Gentile jury summoned by the U. S. Marshal from the body of the district is a legal jury for both United States and Territorial business, it is expected that the city will be condemned; and if not, of course not. We may say it shouldn't be so, and truly it should not. A man has no right to let his personal or religious animosities, or perhaps I should say prejudices, bias his judgment and action in such a case. But can he help it, human nature being what it is? I do not believe a Mormon jury could be got in Utah that would not sustain the city, because the city is the Church, the "Kingdom of God," and anything to sustain that, no matter how arbitrary or unjust or dangerous as a precedent, is right in their estimation. At least that is their creed. May be they are better than their creed, but if so, they don't often show it. Nor do I believe that a Gentile jury could be got in Utah that would not feel compelled to condemn the city. For although it may be said with truth that Engelbrecht was wrong in selling liquor in the city without license according to the city ordinance, yet, how can it be shown to be right or safe that a magistrate whose jurisdiction is limited by law to $100 shall issue an order as in this case for the destruction of $20,000; that on one man's affidavit, without citation, a dealer may be tried and condemned; that while an appealed case is pending in the highest court known to the law, a magistrate of the lowest court may issue process to take the property from the jurisdiction of the former, and that not to hold but to destroy; that the Police Justice of a city incorporated by a Territory may do that which a State or the United States cannot do—that is, proceed against property *in rem* without giving the owner proscribed a chance to defend it; or, in fact, "without due process of law;" that such a magistrate may by one act justify trespass, contempt of court, riot, and legal usurpation. How can a Gentile jury be expected to sustain such monstrously outrageous proceedings, taken in the forms and under the sanctions of law? How can any intelligent set of men sustain it, unless besotted and blinded with religious fanaticism.

DOUGLAS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Circular of the French Republican Government.

The following is the full text of a circular addressed to the French Diplomatic Agents abroad by the Vice President of the Government of the National Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs:

SIR: The events which have just taken place in Paris explain themselves so well by the inexorable logic of facts, that it is useless to insist at length on their meaning and bearing. In ceding to an irresistible impulse, which had been too long restrained, the population of Paris has obeyed a necessity superior to that of its own safety; it did not wish to perish with the criminal government which was leading France to her ruin; it has not pronounced the deposition of Napoleon III. and of his dynasty—it has registered it in the name of right, justice and public safety, and the sentence was so well ratified beforehand by the conscience of all, that no one even among the most noisy defenders of the power that was falling raised his voice to uphold it. It collapsed of itself under the weight of its faults, and amid the acclamations of an immense people, without a single drop of blood being shed, without any one individual being deprived of his personal liberty, and we have been able to see a thing unheard of in history—the citizens, upon whom the popular voice conferred the perilous mandate to fight and to conquer, not thinking for a moment of their political adversaries, who but the day before threatened them with execution. It is by refusing to their adversaries the honor of being subject to any sort of repression that they have shown them their blindness and their impotence. Order has been disturbed for a single moment. Our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Guard and of the whole population permits us to affirm that it will not be disturbed. Rescued from the shame and the danger of a government which has proved itself a traitor to all its duties, each one now comprehends that the first [illegible]

[illegible] we hold the ramparts, after the [illegible] we have the barricades. Paris can hold out for three months and conquer. If she succumbs, France will start up at her appeal and avenge her. France would continue the struggle, and the aggressor would perish. Such is, sir, what Europe must know. We have not accepted power with any other object; we will not keep it a moment if we could not find the population of Paris, and the whole of France, decided to share our resolutions. I sum up these resolves briefly in the presence of God who hears me, in the face of posterity which shall judge us. We wish only for peace, but if this disastrous war, which we have condemned, is continued against us, we shall do our duty to the last, and I have the firm confidence that our cause, which is that of right and of justice, will triumph in the end. It is in this manner that I invite you to explain the situation to the Minister of the Court to which you are accredited, and in whose hands you will place a copy of this document. Accept, sir, the expression of my high consideration.

JULES FAVRE,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

September 6, 1870.

The Last Day of the Corps Legislatif.

The *Debats* gives the following graphic account of the final scene in the Legislative body on Sunday; the last, in fact, of that body's existence:

"M. Girault (of the Cher) and M. Dosne, both members of the Left, attempted to restore order in the Chamber, and at first succeeded. The President maintained a firm attitude, and Count de Palikao, hat in hand, entered the hall, followed by a small number of members of the majority; but a violent attack was made on the door; the President put on his hat, and Count de Palikao withdrew with his supporters, but reappeared a few minutes later, and then left, not to return.

The Chamber was at length invaded by the crowd which had filled the passage; some National Guards and Gardes Mobiles, their knapsacks on their backs, presented themselves at the entrance reserved for the Deputies. M. Girault endeavored in vain to remove them, and to induce the members of the majority to return. M. Jules Favre ascended the tribune, and was for a moment listened to. "Let there be no scenes of violence," said he; "let us reserve our arms for the enemy, and fight to the last. At this moment union is necessary, and for that reason we do not proclaim the republic." Loud interruption, followed with cries of "Yes, yes!" and "Vive la republique!" The disturbers rushed to the tribune, and surrounded M. Jules Favre. One of them attempted to speak, and was only removed with difficulty. In the meantime, the President left his chair, which remained unoccupied; but behind the chair about a dozen National Guards were ranged, and, from time to time, when the uproar became less loud, one of them rang the President's bell.

The irruption into the chamber continued; the floor, and soon after the seats of the Deputies on which only a few members of the Left remained, were filled with a motley crowd in blouses, coarse woollen shirts, or in the uniform of the National Guard; there were caps and kepis of all colors and shapes, and some muskets from which the bayonets had been removed, and with the muzzles ornamented with sprigs of green leaves, were waved overhead. At 3 o'clock a cry of "Vive Rochefort!" arose, to which was added, "Let us go and release him from Sainte-Pelagie!" The tumult became indescribable; some of the invaders seized on the pens and papers of the Deputies, and commenced scribbling; others, who had seated themselves at the bureaus, *threw the minutes and other documents contained in the secretaries' desks on the heads of those below. The President's bell was being rung, without cessation!* The crowd called for the Deputies, but none remained. A cry of "To the Hotel de Ville!" was raised, and the crowd gradually left the hall. After the departure of M. Schneider, at 3:30, the members of the Legislative body withdrew to one of the rooms of the presidency to continue the discussion which had been interrupted by the invasion of the hall by the crowd. The question on the order of the day was the formation of a new government. A member of the Left Centre said that the members were not invested with powers to decide on that point; that their strict duty, if they did not wish to encroach on the rights of the national sovereignty, was to choose a committee among the members of the Chamber, charged with adopting the necessary measures for [illegible]

[illegible]

And it is by night that men are lying in [illegible] slay and to send fire into the dwellings of [illegible] fellow-mortals. And we rave of civilization! Thinking is dangerous work at this crisis. [illegible] are at war, at war for a German town. [illegible] autumn sun casts a brilliant yellow light [illegible] the town and the clouds of smoke, [illegible] them shine as though they were of [illegible] What new ruins will it rise upon to-morrow?

—The first French gun taken in the war [illegible] a sergeant of the Prussian Fifth Rifle [illegible] The rewards he received consisted of [illegible] thalers offered by the Cologne *Gazette*, [illegible] offered by the town of Carlsruhe, [illegible] fered by a merchant of Breslau, and [illegible] offered by a councillor of Posen—[illegible] about $200.

CLOTHING.

WE

Were never as well prepared as

NOW

TO

SHOW

TO

THE PUBLIC

Such an assortment of Good, Sty[illegible] and Desirable

CLOTHING

For Men & Boys'

WEAR.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

G. T. BELDING & CO.

96 & 98 RANDOLPH

CORNER DEARBORN.

LYCEUM BUREAU.

TO LYCEUMS.

The Boston Lyceum Bureau [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Expenses of the Normal School.

Taxes Voted Amounting to Fifteen Mills.

Members of the Board of Education Elected—The Coal Contracts.

Delinquent Collection.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Expenses of the Normal School.

Taxes Voted Amounting to Fifteen Mills.

Members of the Board of Education Elected—The Coal Contracts—Thomas.

Delinquent Collector.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 a. m. yesterday, President Stathardt in the chair. The roll was called and the minutes of several previous meetings were read and approved.

ELECTION POSTPONED.

The special order of business was the election of two members of the Board of Education of Cook County.

Supervisor Clark moved to postpone the election until the afternoon, and it was so ordered.

ANNUAL COST OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

[illegible]

THE COURT HOUSE RUBBISH.

[illegible]

THOMAS AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

[illegible]

A PITTANCE REJECTED.

[illegible]

The board adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE COURTS.

Miscellaneous Civil Business.

Escape of a Bigamist—Burglaries, Larcenies, and Assaults.

Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The proceedings of the Supreme Court this morning were as follows:

MOTIONS DISPOSED OF.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

There was no business of importance before any of the Police Justices yesterday. The cases were not above the grade of a $10 disorderly.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, September 23:

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Correspondence Between Senators Schurz and Drake—Schurz Proposes a Joint Political Discussion, which Drake Declines.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The money market exhibits little change from the condition noted for two or three days past; yet there are signs that the dullness which has characterized it is gradually giving way.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

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CORNER DEARBORN.

LYCEUM BUREAU.

TO LYCEUMS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES.

[illegible]

Doctor Olin,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr Townsend

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Getting Married.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitutions

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

The only known remedy for Diabetes, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury, or Painful Urinating.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,

HOOFLAND'S MEDICINES.

A REMINDER

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following symptoms, which indicate disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

OR

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

WITH

HOOFLAND'S

Podophyllin Pill,

WILL CURE YOU.

THEY ARE THE GREATEST

BLOOD PURIFIERS

[illegible]

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

[illegible]

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

[illegible]

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

MARASMUS,

Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

[illegible]

DR. HOOFLAND'S

PODOPHYLLIN,

OR

Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE.

The Most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known.

[illegible]

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

[illegible]

127

SPORTING.

White Stockings vs. Eckfords.

The Latter Beaten by a Score of 23 to 8.

The Future Games.

Base Ball.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The White Stockings inaugurated their second series of games in this city, to-day, by a magnificent victory over the well-known Eckford Club, of Brooklyn, in the presence of quite a large assemblage, among whom were all the celebrated experts of this vicinity, who, all through the game, were loud in their praises of the Western heroes. [illegible]

The boys arrived on the grounds at 2:30 p. m., in an elegant four-horse stage, and proceeded at once to indulge in a little practice, to warm themselves up for the work before them. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The City in Brief.

Chicago Library Association.

To-morrow evening the members of the Chicago Library Association—who are making earnest efforts, which, we hope, and feel assured, will prove successful, to enlarge the library, add to its usefulness, and make it worthy of this great city—will have their quarterly meeting, and a reception, at Metropolitan Hall, which will, we trust, be as fully attended as it deserves.

The programme is as follows:

1. Opening address, by the President.
2. Reports by the Secretary, and the Library and Finance Committees.
3. Letters and literary communications.
4. Poems, by Rev. Dr. Powers and Mr. Clark.
5. Speeches, by Senator Trumbull, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Music.

6. Adjournment and informal reassembling in the Library rooms.

The object of the meeting is to combine the representative men and influences of the city, in a hearty support of the endeavor to establish in Chicago a public library that will be an honor to the community, and it is one that should enlist the aid and influence of all of us. The members are very desirous that the ladies of Chicago should consider themselves invited, and be present in large numbers. The advancement of the library will benefit them, and they should not refuse to assist in the work, at least by their presence.

City Politics.

A very harmonious meeting of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening in Turner Hall, for the purpose of organizing a Ward Club. [illegible]

[illegible]

MURDER AT BRIDGEPORT.

A Man Killed with a Hatchet.

The Murderers Secure $250—The Body Thrown in the Canal.

Almost every morning this week the residents in Chicago have been startled by accounts of murders committed in Cook County, and now another, the fifth within ten days, is added to the list, and is by far the most atrocious, as the motive which prompted it was robbery, and the amount of money secured insignificant in comparison with the life taken in order to obtain it. [illegible]

The victim is Clement Barber, who resided about half a mile from the locks at Bridgeport. [illegible]

[illegible]

INSANE ASYLUM.

It is Visited by the Supervisors.

Description of the Building—Its Merits and Demerits.

[illegible]

BAD MORTAR.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dissipation and Late Hours. After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to, but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared?—the languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances, a single wine-glass full of Plantation Bitters will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Spotted Like Dominoes. The Teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually, there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

"SPALDING'S" celebrated Glue, useful and true.

We advise every woman who wishes to get a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. Get them if you have to live on one meal a day. You have no idea of their excellence. They will save money, strength, and even your life.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) Christian Recorder.*

Chapped Hands and Faces Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

CLARK—ANDRUS—In this city, Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, Charles B. Clark and Emma Andrus, all of this city. No cards.

[illegible]

ARMSTRONG—LUSE—In Louisville, Ky., Sept. 20, by the Rev. [illegible]

DIED.

RAY—Suddenly, at [illegible], Saturday, September 24, Dr. Charles H. Ray, late editor of the Chicago Evening Post. [illegible]

CLARKE—Sept. 23, Gertrude, infant daughter of Col. George R. and Sophia B. Clarke, [illegible]

BALCH—At Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

TWO FINE FRENCH CHINA DECORATED DINNER SETS AT AUCTION,

This (SATURDAY) Morning, at 10 o'clock, At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale NEW FURNITURE,

Chamber and Parlor Sets, Piano Fortes, Carpeting, Household Goods of various kinds,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Large Bay Horse, Carriage and Harness, 2,500 lbs. White Lead, 50 cases Improved Glass Fruit Jars, Table Cutlery, China Dinner Sets, Harris Burglar and Fire-proof Safe, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

Belonging to the estate of W. H. BROWN, situate in School Section Addition to Chicago,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, September 26, at 2½ o'clock, At the Salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Between Halsted and Desplaines-sts.

[illegible]

Between Desplaines and Jefferson-sts.

[illegible]

Between Jefferson and Clinton-sts.

[illegible]

N. E. Cor. DeKoven and Clinton-sts, between Clinton and Canal.

[illegible]

Between Canal-st. and Chicago River.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—One-quarter cash; balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

North Side Property AT AUCTION.

63 BUILDING LOTS,

In Blanchard's Subdivision, Section 33, Town 40, Range 14,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, [illegible], at 3 o'clock p. m., By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. Title perfect. Warrantee Deeds given. Terms easy. See plats now ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DWELLING HOUSE & LOT,

325 North Wells-st., near Oak,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock. By WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,

296 West Randolph-st.,

AT AUCTION, ON EASY TERMS.

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,

320 North Wells-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. [illegible]

WOOLLEN GOODS, BLANKETS, GERMANTOWN KNIT GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Jackets, Vests, Shawls, Undershirts and Drawers, Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Hose, Blankets, Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

4 LOTS IN RAVENSWOOD,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Afternoon, Sept. 27. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. [illegible]

Splendid Collection of ENGLISH BOOKS

DIRECT FROM EUROPE,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2½ o'clock p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. [illegible]

CHAS. H. BROWER'S PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

DAMAGED GOODS AT AUCTION,

from the RUINS of the WABASH-AV. FIRE.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 1-2 o'clock

GEO. P. GORE, & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale of New and Second-hand

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble-top Tables and Bureaus, [illegible], Carpets, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO.

Small stock of Groceries, Scales, Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery, [illegible], at 102 BLUE ISLAND-AV., on SATURDAY, at 7 p. m., promptly, without reserve.
EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GRUBB & MEYER.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c.,

At 190 Blue Island-av., SATURDAY morning, Sept. 24, at 9 o'clock, the entire stock of Stoves, Tinware, Hardware, Tools, Nails, &c.
GEO. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ARENIC EXPOSITIONS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY, COMMENCING

MONDAY, September 26.

A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock.
A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous.

An Equestrian Exhibition of Surpassing Excellence,

Embracing all that is NOVEL, INTERESTING, THRILLING, and SENSATIONAL in

EQUESTRIANISM,
GYMNASTICS,
ACROBATISM,
TRAPEZE PERFORMANCES,

And all the various specialities of the Arena.

MORE PERFORMERS,
MORE HORSES,
MORE PONIES,
MORE CHARIOTS,

Than all other establishments combined.

Mlle. JEANNETTE WATSON, Mlle. LORETI, Equestriennes.
Mr. FRANK PASTOR, great Somersault Equestrian.
LE JEUNE BURT, Champion Hurdle Rider.
Mons. CODONI, Comique.
Mr. CHARLES RIVERS, in his superb Four-Horse Act.
Mr. CHARLES CONRAD, and his TWO TALENTED CHILDREN, in their extraordinary Acrobatic Feats.
Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON. Mr. CHARLES SANDS.
FRANKLIN and LAZELLE, Trapezists.
SAM LONG and WM. AYMAR, the two Great Clowns.
Master HARRY CONRAD, the Infant Clown.
Together with a Double Troupe of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vaulters, &c.

THE CELEBRATED
LION CONQUEROR, Mr. PIERCE,
WILL ENTER
THE DEN OF WILD LIONS
At the close of each performance.

THE GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT,
WITH THE
Live Lion Loose in the Streets,

Will leave Lake Park at 10 a. m. on MONDAY, and will traverse the following route: [illegible]
The first performance will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND
English Opera
COMBINATION.
CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD. C. D. HESS & CO.
DIRECTORS OF THE OPERA.

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY

In the field for the season of 1870-71. The season to be inaugurated in Chicago.

See this evening's Post, Journal, and Mail, the Sunday morning Tribune, Republican, and Times [illegible] PRICES, OPENING OF SALE, REPERTOIRE, &c.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24—TWO PERFORMANCES.

MATINEE,	EVENING,
At 2½ o'clock, for the accommodation of Families and Children.	BENEFIT OF MLLE. ANGELA.

LAST APPEARANCE of the MAMMOTH TROUPE.

MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW,

supported by their Full Company, in their new Pantomime of

GRANNY GRUMPY.

The great Athletes, making a new sensation in the United States, Mlle. ANGELA and Mons. D'AVALIS, in New and Astonishing Feats. J. G. FORDE in his Comic Entertainment. Matinee Prices—Children, 25 cts.; adults, 50 cts. Reserved, 75 cts.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.......Proprietor and Manager.

This Saturday, Sept. 24, TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, afternoon and evening. Grand Matinee at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, last representations of

LITTLE EM'LY.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as.........DANIEL PEGGOTTY
To conclude with the powerful drama DICK TURPIN [illegible] AS YOU LIKE IT.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, and tonight, last performance of the bill for this week.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The great successful new burlesque,

HAMLET IN BLACK.

TURN HIM OUT.
PATHETIC QUARTETTE.
VIOLIN SOLO.
I REALLY SHALL EXPIRE, &c., &c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF

EDWIN BOOTH.

Saturday evening, Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth.........EDWIN BOOTH
Saturday afternoon Matinee, the 5-act play of
THE STRANGER.
Stranger.........EDWIN BOOTH
To conclude with Shakespeare's comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Petruchio.........EDWIN BOOTH
Monday and Tuesday, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
In preparation, KING LEAR.

BOURNIQUE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Cor. Halsted and West Adams-sts.,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY, FOR THE SEASON.

Children's Class at 2 p. m. Ladies' Class at 7 p. m. Gentlemen's Class at 8 p. m.
Parents and former scholars are respectfully invited.
A. E. BOURNIQUE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

ON LAKE MICHIGAN. Hereafter the Steamer SARAH VAN EPPS will only make one excursion on the lake a day, from Clark-st. bridge to the Tunnel Crib at 2:45 p. m., returning at 4:15 p. m. Sunday morning, at 11, for the Crib; and Sunday afternoon, at 3, for Hyde Park, with Nevans & Dean's Band; returning at 6. Tickets, 50c.

FRENCH FAIR

Will be opened in the new Hall of the French Catholic Church, cor. of South Halsted and Tyler-sts., MONDAY, Sept. 26, and continue every night (that of Sunday excepted), until Thursday, Oct. 6, 1870, for the benefit of the French Catholic Church. The most attractive objects have been provided by the ladies connected with the Church, who have exerted themselves to the utmost in providing for the enjoyment of the visitors.

FARWELL HALL.

"HAGAR."

As she appeared in the Wilderness. By EDMONIA LEWIS, the eminent young Sculptor, now on public exhibition for the first and only time in the United States, at Farwell Hall, still continues to draw most creditably. Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING, and hoisting, 2 to 35-horse power; trip-hammers; Forsman's portable corn shellers; corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

ALL SIZES OF J. C. HOADLEY'S PORTABLE steam engines. The best portable now made. [illegible] Stationary engines. New and Second-hand boilers. Engine lathes—all sizes. Iron planers, drills; wood-working machinery, at low prices and favorable terms. Send for circular and price list. W. A. JAMES & CO., 136 Lake-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., MANUFACTURE STAtionary slide valve engines, portable engines, farm engines, the Corliss automatic cut-off engine, the celebrated Ridge patent engine, circular saw mills, portable grist mills and bolts, merchant and custom flouring mill machinery. Plans and specifications for mills, elevators, factories, and furnaces, furnished to customers without charge. Send for illustrated circular. Address C. & G. COOPER & CO., Western Office, 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOW—SECOND-HAND PORTABLE engine, better extra size. A. B. FENTON, 116 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSIness, established over [illegible] years. Capital required, from $8,000 to $10,000. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, 133 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH [illegible] TO BUY half interest in a cash manufacturing business, paying good profits. Inquire in basement of [illegible] Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD ENERGETIC business man, who has $2,000 or $3,000, and who has no objection to travel, can receive a partnership in a first-class well-established business by addressing P. O. Box 228.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE AND run a first-class grist and flour mill, nearly new; one of the best locations in the country; cost $35,000; to be sold at a bargain; one-half purchase money on time; 4 run of stones. Inquire of THOMAS & CO., 181 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, FOR A THEatrical enterprise already established. Apply at once, to VICTOR PARTON, Richmond House.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE SOME MONEY TO ADVANCE ON FIRST of A No. 1 special mortgages or chattels. Address W, Tribune office.

[illegible] TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON GOOD real estate and collateral security. Rines & Cobb's [illegible] Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 AND $10,000, 2 or 3 YEARS—Large sums at 8 per cent—$5,000 for 1 or two years, or on good collaterals. J. H. BISSELL, 76 Dearborn-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN, ON LONG TIME, AT current rates; $1,000, on collateral, for 60 or 90 days. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD CITY PROPerty, in sums to suit, on long or short time; $20,000 to invest in good mortgages [illegible] ALDERSON & [illegible] Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

63 ST. CLAIR-ST., [illegible]

91 SOUTH [illegible]

115 MICHIGAN [illegible]

133 WEST [illegible]

139 NORTH [illegible]

141 SOUTH [illegible]

142 WABASH [illegible]

148 WEST [illegible]

251 WEST [illegible]

257 WEST [illegible]

296 WABASH [illegible]

310 MICHIGAN [illegible]

472 WABASH [illegible]

795 COTTAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Failure of All Peace Negotiations Between Favre and Bismark.

Prussia's Ultimatum.

France Rejects the Conditions Offered by Prussia.

"Will Rather Bury Herself Beneath Her own Ruins Than Accept the Conditions."

The Attempted Revolution in Paris.

The French Claim the Advantage in Every One of the Battles Around Paris.

Bazaine Offers a Conditional Capitulation.

The City of Toul Surrendered to the Prussians.

Interview Between King William and Napoleon.

FRANCE.

FAILURE OF ALL NEGOTIATIONS.

TOURS, Sept. 23.—The Provisional Government rejects the terms of Prussia.

The election for a Constituent Assembly is indefinitely postponed.

VICTOR HUGO'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The following is the final portion of Victor Hugo's address to the German people:

"And then a last word. Paris, [illegible]

[illegible]